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THE CHILDREN.

[Charles Monroe Dickinson was born at Lowville, N. Y., in 1842. He was admitted to the New York bar in 1865, and practiced law in Binghamton and New York city. In 1878 he became editor and owner of the Binghamton Republican. He published "The Children, and Other Verses" in 1889. He has been consul-general to Turkey since 1897.]

When the lessons and tasks are all ended,
And the school for the day is dismissed,
The little ones gather around me,
To bid me good night and be kissed;
Oh, the little white arms that encircle
My neck in their tender embrace!
Oh, the smiles that are halos of heaven,
Shedding sunshine of love on my face!

And when they are gone, I sit dreaming
Of my childhood, too lovely to last;
Of love that my heart will remember,
When it wakes to the pulse of the past,
Ere the world and its wickedness made me
A partner of sorrow and sin,
When the glory of God was about me,
And the glory of gladness within.

All my heart grows weak as a woman's,
And the fountains of feeling will flow,
When I think of the paths, steep and stony,
Where the feet of the dear ones must go;
Of the mountains of sin hanging o'er them,
Of the tempest of Fate blowing wild;
Oh, there's nothing on earth half so holy,
As the innocent heart of a child!

They are idols of hearts and of households;
They are angels of God in disguise;
His sunlight still sleeps in their tresses,
His glory still gleams in their eyes;
Oh! those truants from home and from heaven,
They have made me more manly and mild!
And I know how Jesus could liken
The Kingdom of God to a child.

Seek not a life for the dear ones,
All radiant as others have done,
But that life may have just enough shadow
To temper the glare of the sun;
I would pray God to guard them from evil,
But my prayer would bound back to myself,
Ah! a seraph may pray for a sinner,
But a sinner must pray for himself.

The twig is so easily bended,
I have banished the rule and the rod;
I have taught them the goodness of knowledge,
They have taught me the goodness of God;
My heart is a dungeon of darkness,
Where I shut them from breaking a rule
My frown is sufficient correction:
My love is the law of the school.

I shall leave the old house in the Autumn,
To traverse its threshold no more;
Ah! how I shall sigh for the dear ones
That meet me each morn at the door!
I shall miss the "good nights" and the kisses
And the gush of their innocent glee,
The group on the green, and the flowers
That are brought every morning to me.

I shall miss them at morn and at eve,
Their song in the school and the street;
I shall miss the low hum of their voices,
And the tramp of their delicate feet.
When the lessons and tasks are all ended,
And Death says, "The school is dismissed!"
May the little ones gather around me,
To bid me good night and be kissed.

—Charles Monroe Dickinson.

EBEN LUFKIN, LAWYER.

"Roach & Lufkin, Attorneys-at-Law." That was the firm name, but everybody, including the office boy and the book-keeper, knew that Lufkin, Eben Lufkin, didn't amount to much either in the affairs of the office, as a lawyer or as an individual. He was older than Judge Roach, slimmer, slower, more silent, an old-fashioned bachelor. As a matter of fact, his position in the firm was more that of chief clerk than partner. He wrote most of the letters "by hand," a small, beautiful, legible hand, of which he was very proud. Judge Roach "made allowances" for "Eben," as he called him. They had been classmates at college, and the judge remembered that Lufkin had been his guide, counsellor and friend at school. In business, though, things were different. Roach was assertive, confident, pushing. He had up-to-date methods and wore up-to-date clothes. Lufkin had the scholarship without any ability to "get there." Roach was one of those men who would have succeeded from section hand to superintendency. He got "next" to everything. After ten years of profitable law practice he began to regard Eben more as one of the office fixtures than as a friend and equal.

Being wealthy by inheritance, the division of profits with Lufkin didn't matter to Judge Roach, but his partner's cautious, hesitating, methodical ways began to seem irksome. Lufkin imagined that he was the "safety" of the partnership. Roach began to think he was a hindrance; a dead weight. He no longer felt the need of an adviser, and he resented criticism. Eben seldom ventured to interfere with affairs, but Roach "felt" that his acts were estimated, his words weighed, his manners considered, his behavior criticised by the silent, watchful, gentle old fellow behind the desk. Even Lufkin's rusty black alpaca coat looked like a tacit remonstrance against Roach's smart blue serge "military."

"He's too slow," thought the judge.

"He's a boy yet," said Lufkin to himself.

"Wonder if Eben'll stand it," thought Roach, when he made up his mind to employ a young woman stenographer.

"A good wife would make a man of him," mused Lufkin, who didn't know anything about the impending innovation.

The new stenographer was the daughter of one of the firm's deceased clients. She was a southern girl, with a brune, serious face, much wavy black hair, wistful gray-blue eyes and a distant manner. Mr. Lufkin looked at her as he might have looked at a strange, beautiful insect when his partner stammered an introduction, but he took the large, white hand she held out to him and said:

"Thank you, Miss Gildersleeve."

He was always polite like that, even to clerks, servants and beggars, and Judge Roach had an idea that it was one of the qualities that helped to keep Eben down. When Miss Gildersleeve had been duly installed in her little corner, Lufkin seemed to forget her presence altogether except when he entered and left the office. Then it was "Good morning, Miss Gildersleeve," or "Good evening, Miss Gildersleeve," but no more. She had been in the office two months before he ventured to dictate a letter. But he didn't keep it up. He seemed to prefer writing his own letters with a pen. Judge Roach, on the contrary, never had written so many letters. In fact, Eben, who naturally overheard everything, had never known that his partner belonged to so many clubs, went to so many places, knew so many fashionable ladies, was in correspondence with so many prominent men.

But when the Judge bought a brand new oak, drop-top typewriting desk for Miss Gildersleeve and had it placed in his own private office, where neither the prying clerks nor the receptive Lufkin could overhear him dictating letters, old Eben got out the little oil-stone from his bottom drawer, and, as he sharpened his penknife, whistled "The Campbells Are Coming" in a weird and dreary discord. A few days afterward he noticed that Judge Roach wore a very brilliant rose in his buttonhole as he strode into the office in the morning. And in the evening, after she had gone and the old bachelor went into the private office to get the morning paper out of the waste basket, he saw the same rose in a bottle of water on Miss Gildersleeve's desk.

After that he began to notice a lot of unusual things in Judge Roach's dress and demeanor, and he whistled "The Campbells Are Coming" all the time, to all kinds of measure and never in tune. Roach was unmistakably irritated when Eben suddenly resumed the dictation of letters. To do this it was necessary for the old fellow either to call Miss Gildersleeve into the main office or to intrude upon the privacy of Roach's sanctum. The Judge began to conceive a deep-rooted, but unreasonable hatred for his old partner. Lufkin's correspondence began to surpass all reason. The amiable Miss Gildersleeve was forever taking notes. But now it was Eben who monopolized her time.

The Judge tried coming down early. He arrived one morning at 7 o'clock. But Lufkin was already at work. Then he tried loitering in the evening, but Eben insisted on "locking up."

"I believe the old fool thinks Miss Gildersleeve has ensnared me," reflected Roach, gnawing his mustache. "The meddlesome fossil!"

As a matter of fact the Judge had found his stenographer so quick-witted, so modest, so amiable and so comely that he was beginning to consider the propriety of showing her a little more personal attention. You see, she was the daughter of an old and respected client and she had come to town an utter stranger. Her manners were those of the nurtured southern lady. She was young, diffident, industrious, discreet. Why not show her some of the consideration which is usually omitted between employer and employe? So thought Judge Roach. It could do no harm, for instance, to take her driving in the park after dark. Nobody would see them. He could keep away from the crowded drives and fashionable resorts. So he asked her.

"Oh, thank you, Mr. Roach," she had answered, "but I promised a friend to attend the concert this evening. It's very kind of you, I'm sure."

He saw that she was pleased, flattered, he guessed, and by the merest chance he drove that evening past the music stand in the park. He saw her, her face radiant, smiling, chatting gayly to a man.

The next day, having asked Miss Gildersleeve to withdraw, Judge Roach, looking quite solemn, his hand trembling a bit, his face flushed, called Eben into his office and closed the door.

"Eben," he said awkwardly, confused, "I've been thinking—of course, it's just a notion of mine, but I—have you thought anything of withdrawing from the partnership—going in for yourself, Eben?"

"Yes, I've thought of it, George," said Lufkin, quietly, a sad kind of smile hovering about the corner of his gentle mouth, "I think I'd have done better alone, perhaps, but it's a bit late now, I'm afraid. You see, I've been fitting myself to your necessities so long that—but if you wish it, George——"

"Oh, I don't wish it, Eben," blurted Roach, who was beginning to feel very "cheap." "I don't wish it. I've no fault to find, but you're a different kind of a man from me, you're a little too—that is, why, you're too——slow!" concluded the Judge, trying to justify himself by becoming brutal.

"As you say, George," answered Eben, very softly, "I'll drop out. It'll be especially inconvenient just now—"

"Why?" The Judge was resolved to have no mercy.

"Well, you see, I had arranged to be married at New Year's and——"

"Married?" Judge Roach forgot his resentment in the surprising news.

"Yes, George," resumed the quiet man, "we—that is, Miss Gildersleeve——"

"You don't mean to tell me that you and Miss Gildersleeve are to be married, Eben!" Mr. Roach was growing gray about the lips.

"We intended to keep it a secret for a while, George——"

"Stop! Shut up, will you! Just for a minute, please, Eben." The two friends sat quite silent for a few minutes and then: "Eb, old boy," said the Judge, "you don't want to remember anything I said about breaking up the partnership. I didn't mean it. I just wanted to see what you'd say before I went away. I intended to tell you that I'm going to Europe for a month. I think I'll start tomorrow. Court's adjourned and you can look after everything, including the correspondence. Eh, Eben?"

There was a vague smile as he said this, but Eben laughed softly, and they shook hands, and when Mr. Roach was alone he looked absently out of the window and muttered:

"And I gave him credit for being too slow!"—Chicago Record-Herald.

Can't Always Draw a Prize.

Mrs. Quizzy—Being an heiress I presume you had your pick of the men?

Mrs. Bloitt—Yes, and, I regret to say, I picked the wrong one.—Baltimore American.

UNCLE SAM STANDS PAT IN THE WORLD'S GAME.

PROFIT ALL ON ONE SIDE

CANADA'S IDEA OF A RECIPROCAL TRADE ARRANGEMENT.

She Would Limit the Deal to a Free Interchange of Natural Products and American Farmers Would Lose by the Operation.

The millers of St. Paul and Minneapolis favor reciprocity so they can get their wheat cheaper, and we presume other interests affected would favor reciprocity for the same reason. While declaring that they wish reciprocity because it would be an advantage to this country, the fact is they want it because it would benefit themselves. Do they pretend that this cheaper Canadian wheat, if admitted free, would benefit the American wheat grower as well as the Minnesota millers? They have not the face to make such a declaration because they know it would be laughed at. They are after cheaper wheat, not dearer, and cheaper Canadian wheat means cheap American wheat.

This is also true of oats, barley, potatoes, poultry, eggs, cheese, butter, hogs, cattle, sheep, wool, vegetables, and fruits. They are all much cheaper in Canada than in the United States, and their free entry into this country would most assuredly cut down prices now paid American farmers for those staples.

Let us look at the situation as it really is. The Canadians are trying by every means in their power to build up their country and develop its resources. This is right and proper, and altogether commendable. But they find that to attract people to the great Northwestern territory extending from the western shores of Lake Superior to the Pacific, markets must be assured for the products they would raise. Under present conditions their market is Liverpool, and thousands of miles must be traversed by railway before a shipping port is reached, which is certainly a great handicap to the settlers who may go there, and has prevented the rapid settlement of that big country. Now, if those settlers could market their grain and live stock across the border in the United States it would be of great advantage to them financially, and settlers would flock there by the thousands. Even as it is, a good many American farmers have moved to that country, and thousands more would take advantage of its cheap lands could a market for their products be assured over the border. The cost of transporting their products to the markets of Great Britain eats up all the profits and leaves nothing for the producer.

It is to give the farmers of the Dominion a better chance that reciprocity with the United States is desired by Canadians, not to help American producers. They know quite well that the staples produced in the Canadian provinces are those that can be produced in endless quantities in this country. They also know that the cheap lands and virgin soil of the Canadian Northwest could compete advantageously with the high priced lands in the older States, more or less denuded of their original fertility.

Reciprocity, therefore, would simply mean the development of the Canadian Northwest and older provinces at the expense of American producers, and with that development would come the milling industry and competing lines of transportation that would finally rob the Minnesota miller of the advantage he would enjoy for a few years. And he would be aiding all the time in the development of his finally successful competitor.

The Canadian Northwest is so immense a country that if fairly populated it could grow all the grain required by Great Britain and the importing countries of Europe. It would be suicidal for Americans to aid in putting that country in a position to do so.—Michigan Farmer.

Because of the Tariff.

A leading leather manufacturer in India, who is on his way to this country, is credited with saying that American leather manufacturers have made great inroads into the leather trade of his country. Up to a few years ago most of the goatskins that were imported from India were first tanned in that country, but now our tanners find that they can do this work themselves, so are buying many skins in the hair. This has driven many native tanners in India out of the business. In one section of the country Americans have got their collectors out, so that where a few years ago there were about 400 native tanneries, to-day they number about 100.—Boston Commercial Bulletin.

What Canada Wants.

Canada wants increased protection instead of more reciprocity. The tie that binds the Canadian to the mugwump system of economic procedure seems to be tow.—Boston Journal.

Protection Insures Prosperity.

The calamityites are peering through their pessimistic telescopes for the least sign in the break of prosperity, but in vain. Our present good times are based on a condition that is not affected by drouths, strikes or other temporary causes. So long as we are enabled by protection to do our own work, so long will we continue to be prosperous.

The Farmers For the Tariff.

The West was the pivot upon which the election of Cleveland in 1892 hung, and it does seem that there is a tendency upon the part of some Iowa editors (Republicans) such as the Register and Leader, Spirit Lake Beacon and other Democratic editors to pull the wool over the Iowans and start a landslide toward a remodeling of the tariff. Even the Sioux City Journal, noted for its unswerving fidelity to Republicanism, seems tinged with the heresy that brought financial ruin to this country in 1893-1894. 'Tis generally the country printer who knows what the farmer and villager thinks along political lines. The city paper may feel that it forces the advocation of policies upon its constituents, but it doesn't. It doesn't even control the vote of the cities, as was witnessed in the late Chicago election, where all the great dailies were against Carter Harrison's re-election. We confess that even we have felt that in some instances the tariff has done damage. But a farmer told us recently: "Let the tariff alone as long as the times we are now enjoying continue. There will be found a way to control these trusts people complain about without knocking business in the head." The farmer is generally found to be a stanch friend of protection. He knows that when a good tariff is on wages are high, labor is scarce and the fellows that work are going to eat the best products of the farm, and so it goes. The Republican convention for Iowa this year ought to be run for the farmers and it will be if they wake up. Lafe Young in the Des Moines Capital may be a little too radical, but we would prefer to be that way than too radical on the side against which he is aiming his editorial broadsides. If us "country bumpkins" get a hustle on us the tariff smashers will be pulling on the short end of the rope.—Hull (Iowa) Index.

The Republican Method.

The policy of protection is the foundation of our whole industrial system. Nine-tenths of our industrial capital is invested, nine-tenths of our industrial wage scales and other arrangements are made, upon the supposition that this Nation will continue by law to reserve the home market for home producers.

To begin to repeal the tariff would be to disturb all these arrangements. It would unsettle business. It would destroy commercial confidence in the future. It would bring on hard times. That is what tariff tinkering by the Democratic party has always done in the past. That is what it certainly will do again.

On the other hand, the Republican method of dealing with the trusts is to let the tariff alone for the present and seek other methods of curbing trust abuses. The Republican party believes that the trusts can be controlled without taking the risk of bringing on hard times. The Republican party is confirmed in that belief by its success in bringing trusts under control, notably in the present case of the hard coal strike.—Annapolis (Md.) Examiner.

A POINT FOR SCIENTISTS.

Why the Spontaneous Combustion of Young Trees?

Destruction of trees by spontaneous combustion seems to be almost impossible, and yet it has occurred frequently on the banks of the River Cam, near Cambridge, England. At one point in the river the process has been seen going on. Hale and green willow trees, covered with a rich mass of foliage and in a flourishing condition on the river banks, suddenly burst forth into ignition and burn like tinder right down to the core.

In most of the cases the trees were little more than striplings, so that putrescence or fermentation can hardly be given as a reason for the phenomenon. The big, vigorous willows poured forth clouds of smoke from their half-burned stems, and when the fire had burned out presented an appearance of charred ruins, looking as if they had been stripped and shattered by lightning.

It is up to the scientists to explain away the fact that though a large percentage of the substance of trees is water, yet these willow trees burned without aid from other sources.

KEEPS THE CHURCH FILLED.

California Pastor Has Faith in Efficacy of Advertising.

The pastor of a Presbyterian church in San Jose, Cal., believes in filling his church on Sunday, even if he has to advertise in order to accomplish that result. Here is a notice he published last Monday: "Found asleep—So you slept in church yesterday, did you? Well, it was rather a drowsy day, but if you had been at the Second Presbyterian church you wouldn't have dozed. The pastor preached two earnest, enthusiastic sermons and the music was alive and inspiring. Mrs. Hillman Smith sang that old favorite 'The Holy City' to the enjoyment of all, and the chorus choir rendered two anthems. The congregation was nearly as large as the church itself. An old timer there looked around and remarked to a bystander: 'Well, I declare, I thought I knew everyone who came to this church, but the last few weeks I don't seem to know more than half of them.'"

The love of money may be the root of all evil, but baseball brings out the rooter.

PEARLS OF THOUGHT.

He that will not be counselled cannot be helped.

A good rule often falls under the weight of its own exceptions.

As every thread of gold is valuable, so is every minute of time.

Be grateful for your blessings, and it will make your trials look small.

From a false point of view even truth itself will always seem false.

Gold can buy nearly everything in this world, except that which a man wants most—happiness.

To secure a contented spirit, measure your desires by your fortunes, and not your fortunes by your desires.

We can offer up much in the large, but to make sacrifices in little things is what we are seldom equal to.

Is it because we expect too much or because we don't get what we are entitled to, that makes us dissatisfied?

He that fancies himself very enlightened, because he sees the deficiencies of others, may be very ignorant, because he has not studied his own.

The only people who can really help us when we are in great trouble are those who have suffered more than we are suffering, and those who love us better than we do ourselves.

Our love for one another may be strong and true in the sunny days, but it never reaches its holiest and fullest expression until pain has touched our hearts and called out the hidden treasures of affliction.

The people who talk about not caring for worldly advantage, money, and social advancement, are, in nine cases out of ten, those who really want to get on just as much as their neighbors, but they don't know how to do it.—New York News.

WORSE THAN STAGE FRIGHT.

A Public Speaker's Dread of the Man Who Asks a Fool Question.

One of the most effective public speakers in New York state was telling some of his experiences a few nights ago.

"I got over stage fright a long time ago," he said, "but there is one thing that nearly always breaks me up, and that is the fellow who asks a question about something foreign to the line of argument I am making.

"If a question is asked on the same subject it does not break the thread of the discourse. But for a chap to yell out an inquiry merely to attract attention to himself and distract the attention of the audience from the speaker is a thing I have never been able to meet successfully.

"It is a hackneyed saying that any fool can ask a question. There is nearly always one fool at a public meeting, and the bigger the fool he is the more consternation he can create.

"I am credited with being quick at repartee, and a public speaker must school himself to that, but the fool question usually floors the best of us before we can fire back. The best public speakers usually digest their thoughts before uttering them, or at least stick out a few mental sign boards—except on impromptu occasions, which are rare, between ourselves.

"When a speaker has put up his sign boards and is making his jumps from one to another, and a fool crosses his path it is disturbing to the best of us. The speaker who has his audience with him can generally rely upon the audience to squelch the fool, but that does not prevent the speaker from becoming deflected. The fool has one thought and springs it. The speaker has a lot of thoughts to keep track of.

"I have never stepped before an audience in my public career that I did not wonder right at the start where the fool was. He has not always appeared to the audience, but he is always present in my mind. I have spoken to other public speakers on this subject and they all admit the same thing."—New York Sun.

As to Open Graves.

The superstitions surrounding the burial are many, and one of these prevails in Illinois and the west to a marked degree. It is practically impossible in the smaller towns to induce any one to permit a grave to be dug the night before the funeral. The grave under no circumstances must be allowed to stand open over night.

In the smaller cemeteries the grave digging is often done by friends of the family of the deceased, and to ask them to dig the grave the night before the burial would be looked upon as nothing short of a personal offense. It would mean sure death for the digger within the year, and it would mean that the dead would not rest in the grave so dug contrary to all tradition.

Among many the idea prevails that it means bad luck to the family of the dead person and would be no less an offense than to leave the dead body exposed in the same way all the night.—Chicago Tribune.

Again the Intelligent Dog.

An elderly clergyman, living some few miles from a market town, and somewhat absent-minded withal, was in the habit of driving there weekly, where he put up his horse at a particular inn, his dog always in attendance. One day when returning with a friend he was much annoyed to discover that the dog was missing, and insisted on driving back to find him. The inn was reached, and there sure enough was the dog, and not only the dog, but the parson's horse as well. The hostler had put another horse into the vehicle, but the dog, recognizing the mistake, elected to stay with his animal friend rather than return with his master.—Letter of a Dog Lover.

A Critical Estimate.

Harold was looking very critically at the cheap papier mache cow that his grandmother has just given him, and the donor, noticing his steady gaze and appearance of deep thoughtfulness, said:

"How do you like your beautiful cow, Harold?"

"Oh, I like it very much, grandmamma; but I think it would be a little better if it were a little expensiver."

The Three Generations.

One generation makes money, the next burns it, and the next lives by sifting the ashes.—Puck.

REJECTED.

Engaged to another—it's not that I care,
But can it be true that he thinks her more fair?
To me he confided his woes and regrets,
But now in her smiles all the past he forgets;
The moments together—not one I'd recall—
But he—are they lost now he's newly in thrall?
Time was, in our love, we exchanged a fond kiss—
Do new found caresses annul that past bliss?
She probably loves him with love deep and true,
But my heart's devotion—why couldn't that do?
I wish them—I wish them all joy in this life;
Perhaps she will make him a much better wife.

—New York Herald.

HUMOROUS.

Wigg—I feel that Borrowell owes me an apology. Wagg—I wish that was all he owed me.

Wife (during the quarrel)—What made you marry me, then? Husband—Why, you did, of course.

Mrs. Rittenhouse Squeers—Are they fashionable people? Mrs. De Lancey Place—Oh, no. They have children.

Beaver—A good many of life's lessons are learned at his mother's knee in boyhood. Weaver—Yes—at or over them.

Miss Caustique—Women have been born to command as well as men. Mr. Cynicus—Of course, the women who get married.

"Your daughter, remarked the suitor, "is without a peer." "Yes," returned the old man proudly, "but I've got my eye on a duke for her."

Wigg—Many a woman discovers that she has married the wrong man. Wagg—Well, I've heard that marriage sometimes makes another man of a fellow.

"How did you fall?" inquired the sympathetic bystander. "Down!" snapped the sufferer. "You didn't expect to see me soaring up toward the sky, did you?"

Husband—I can't see, my dear, what good that border of furs does around the bottom of your skirt. Wife—Well, it does lots of good. It shows the neighbors that you can afford it.

"Mrs. Stimpson thinks she belongs to the upper ten, don't she?" "I think so. At least, she and Stimpson can total up 10 all right. She looks out for number one and stimpson is a mere cipher."

Witherby (savagely)—Isn't it about time to have those windows cleaned? Mrs. Witherby—Why they were cleaned only recently, Witherby—How recently. Mrs. Witherby—Two girls ago.

"What beautiful blond hair she has!" "Yes, and wait beautiful dark eyes! Her hair must have been of the same color originally." "I happen to know otherwise, Miss Jenny. Her hair is of the true love sort." "How's that?" "Never dyes."

The presence of mind of an impecunious lover was illustrated recently at a bazaar, where there was a stall for the sale of watch charms. "Oh, George!" she said, "buy me a charm." "Sarah," answered he, "you have too many already."

"Remember," said the woman who tries to make people happy, "that somewhere the sun is shining." "Of course it is," answered her husband. "And somewhere there are tons upon tons of coal. The thing is to get all this genial warmth right here where it is needed."

Rocksley—I like this place so much that I should like to settle down and make my home here. I have the refusal of the nicest house in town, and, do you know, Miss Alice, I wish I could get the same terms from the nicest girl in town. Alice—If you want my refusal, you can have it.

"On what ground," asked the young man who was scheduled for the sidetrack, "do you propose to break our engagement?" "On no ground at all," replied the matter-of-fact female in the case. "When I became engaged to you I was under the impression that you were a land owner, but I find upon investigation that the rumor is groundless."

Recreation Building for Soldiers.

An example of unselfish and nonpartisan effort in behalf of the physical and moral welfare of the regular soldier is disclosed by Secretary Root's request for the insertion of a clause in the army appropriation bill authorizing the acceptance by the government of $10,000 offered by the Philadelphia Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution for the erection of a recreation building for enlisted men at such garrison or post as the secretary of war may elect. Although it is fully recognized that the government does not depend on gifts from individual citizens or patriotic organizations, no objection has been raised to the impulse which prompted these women to show their interest in the soldiers and their enterprise is regarded by army officers as wholly commendable. The society has made a complete tender of the fund, and does not contemplate retaining any semblance of control over the proposed building. This example, it is hoped by the service, will be emulated in all parts of the country, to the great advantage of the ordinary fighting man.—New York Tribune.

Good-Natured Crowds.

A student of human nature can certainly ask no better entertainment than to ride in a crowded elevated train between 5 and 7 o'clock in the evening. In spite of the great discomfort to which the passengers are constantly subjected, the disposition of the crowd seems to be always absolutely good natured, and in spite of being packed in like sardines in a box you seldom hear an ugly remonstrance.

One of the most aggravating things to happen to one while hanging on like grim death to a strap is when with great effort you move to one side to allow some other human being to pass to have said human being quietly plant himself in the space you have thus made.

It is in such ways as this that the disposition is sorely tried, and the good nature referred to is therefore all the more remarkable.—New York Mail and Express.

FOURTH OF JULY LOCKJAW

Tetanus, Resulting From Toy Pistol Injuries, Kills Many Victims.

ANTI-TOXIN SERUM SAVES A FEW

The Great Scourge That Follows in the Wake of Fourth of July Mishaps is Reaping a Fearful Harvest of Deaths Throughout the Country—Dreadful Suffering From Hurts Made by Fireworks.

Tetanus, the dread disease that follows trifling accidents due to Fourth of July injuries, is epidemic all over the country. Four cases have been reported in New York City and vicinity, many deaths have occurred in New England, seven deaths are reported from Philadelphia, while in Chicago and vicinity the number of victims is placed at more than a dozen.

Philadelphia. — Deadly tetanus or lockjaw, the result of Fourth of July accidents, secured two more victims, making the total number of deaths in this city from that cause since Independence Day seven. William Karmel, thirteen years old, died in the Children's Homeopathic Hospital. On July 4 the boy discharged a toy pistol while the muzzle was pressed against his hand and the wadding from the cartridge tore an ugly wound in the palm. After the wound had been dressed the lad went on with his celebration. In a few days his jaws began to stiffen and he was taken to the hospital. In the course of a few hours his jaws became set. From that time until his death he remained conscious and attempted to talk to his mother by signs with his hands. Harry Banks, six years old, died in the Hahnemann Hospital. He also was wounded by the accidental discharge of a toy pistol on the Fourth. The disease was so far advanced before he was placed under treatment that serum proved ineffective.

Newark, N. J.—Mrs. Mary Vanness, thirty-two years old, died in the City Hospital from lockjaw following an injury to her hand received on the Fourth of July. She had lighted a giant firecracker and was about to throw it into the yard when she noticed her children in the way. She hesitated for a moment and the cracker exploded, lacerating her hand badly.

Mount Vernon, N. Y.—Dr. George C. Weiss opened the skull of Willie Graham, a five-year-old boy who was suffering from lockjaw following a Fourth of July accident. Antitoxin was injected into the brain. His jaws which were firmly set relaxed after the antitoxin was administered.

Bayonne, N. J.—After suffering great torture John Case, twelve years old, died of lockjaw resulting from a burn on his hand. On the Fourth of July he allowed a large firecracker to explode in his hand.

Fall River, Mass.—Antone Pellet, twelve years old, died of lockjaw, resulting from a Fourth of July pistol accident.

Kingston, N. Y.—John Lawrence, ten years old, and Ledg Kaman, nine years old, died of tetanus at East Kingston as the result of being injured on the Fourth of July. Both boys were shot in the hand with toy pistols.

Utica, N. Y.—Ferne E. Gypson, twelve years of age, died at his home in Rome as a result of lockjaw caused by a wound from a blank cartridge.

Exeter, N. H.—As a result of a shot wound received on the Fourth of July John Lotson, thirteen years old, has died of lockjaw.

Wilkesbarre, Pa. — James Lamb, twelve years old, died here of lockjaw following a Fourth of July accident. He shot himself in the hand with a blank cartridge. He is the third victim in this city.

Pittsburg, Pa.—Six boys have died here of tetanus since July 4th. All were victims of the toy pistol.

New York City.—As the result of a slight powder burn inflicted on July 3 with a revolver, Angelo Monaco, fourteen years old, died of lockjaw. Henry Bridgewater, thirty-four years old, of Port Richmond, S. I., died in the Smith Infirmary, at New Brighton, from lockjaw, caused by a fireworks' wound. Bridgewater was employed by Nordlinger & Charlton, fireworks manufacturers, at Grantville.

Newport, R. I. — Joseph Hansen, a messenger employed by the Western Union Telegraph Company, accidentally shot himself in the hand with a toy pistol and died from lockjaw.

Milford, Mass. — Harold, the eight-year-old son of Mrs. George H. Thompson, died of lockjaw caused by shooting himself with a blank cartridge July 4.

FARMERS MAKE BROOMCORN CORNER

The Crop is Short and They Are Holding Out For $200 a Ton.

Chicago.—Advices from Arcola, Ill., say that broomcorn farmers are holding their stock for higher prices. Within the last two weeks prices have advanced materially, $110 a ton being paid, but farmers will not let it go at this figure. They say they will hold it until they get $200 a ton.

Present advices indicate a shortage of 10,000 tons in the Illinois crop. Nebraska has a shortage of fifty per cent., and Kansas is not expected to come up to the tonnage of last year. Missouri has usually furnished 2000 tons, but this year it is not expected that the crop will exceed one-fourth of that amount. This takes from 13,000 to 14,000 tons from the yearly output, leaving Oklahoma with an indefinite amount.

Electric Chair For Slayer of Macfarlane.

Justice did not move with leaden feet in the case of William Spencer, the negro policy writer. Barely three weeks ago in New York City in the Criminal Courts Building he shot down and killed Charles Macfarlane, the prosecuting officer and assistant superintendent of the Goddard Society. Now he lies under sentence of death awaiting the electric chair.

London's Business Depression.

Much depression prevails on the London Stock Exchange.

Must Not Roll Up Sleeves.

Swift Company, of Omaha, Neb., have issued a stringent order to office employes that no matter what may be the heat of the day they must not roll up their shirt sleeves while at work. The order is received with much discontent and grumbling.

Japanese Syndicate in South.

The Japanese syndicate of which Mr. K. Isonuda is the head, has bought a large section of land in Harrison County, near Houston, Texas, and will put it into cultivation next year. It will be settled entirely by Japanese.

KIDNAPED THE STUDENTS

Kansans Capture Harvest Hands Intended For Another Section.

Made Desperate by Fears of Losing Crop Through Lack of Workers, They Hold Up a Train.

Topeka, Kan.—One squad of Eastern college and high school students which was started from Topeka to the harvest fields of Ness County failed to reach the destination to which it was assigned by the State Employment Director.

The train on which the students were traveling reached the little town of Otis, on the line between Barton and Rush counties, shortly after daylight. It was boarded there by a crowd of wheat growers, who were determined to have harvest hands at any cost.

The students were asleep, but the farmers asked their errand in the country, and when told that the men were harvesters they were forced to leave the train. Several of the young men were willing to get off at Otis, but some of those who had promised the Employment Director that they would go to Ness County were determined to remain on the train. Some of the athletes among these made it very interesting for the farmers for a short time, but the latter fought to save their crops, and when the train moved on the students, barely awakened and badly disheveled, stood on the station platform, willing to accept the fortunes of war and go to the harvest fields with their determined employers.

None of the young men were hurt in the contest, but several carried pieces of car furniture, which they had torn away in an endeavor to stay on the train. Had the young men understood Kansas conditions they would have reached their destination in Ness County without trouble by telling the Otis farmers that they were bound for the mountains and did not intend to work in the harvest fields.

The average Kansas farmer believes he has the right to use all the available labor he can find, and has no scruples against using that which has been consigned to his neighbor.

WOMEN REFUSE TO MARRY.

Statistics Show Massachusetts Girls Prefer to Make Their Living.

Boston.—The special report of the Massachusetts Bureau of Statistics of Labor on "Sex in Industry" shows that women no longer need to depend on men for a living. According to the figures woman's emancipation is about complete. More than eighty-eight per cent. of the women workers of Massachusetts are unmarried. They prefer freedom, work and income of their own and care nothing for romance. Divorces, too, have increased, being about one to every eighteen marriages.

These are the answers to the special census takers: One table shows forty-four women engaged as hack drivers, teamsters, etc.; 727 messengers and errand girls, five butchers, seven marble cutters, ten brick masons, 245 photographers and five steamfitters, besides numerous other occupations usually filled by men. More than 100,000 are in factories, 79,000 servants and 20,000 practice professions.

EVANSVILLE NEGROES SHUNNED.

Ordered to Leave Indiana Towns, They Seek Aid to Go to Kansas.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Reports from several towns in Southern Indiana show that the cold shoulder is being turned on the negro refugees from Evansville and in almost every place where squads of them have arrived they have been ordered to leave.

A party of twenty-five arrived at Indianapolis and asked assistance of the local officers to get to Kansas, where they could find work in the wheat fields. They reported that they had been ordered away from a number of places where they had stopped. Even the colored people in towns through which they passed were afraid to befriend them.

DEATH NOTE FOR MOSQUITOES.

Electrical Vibrator to Draw the Insect to Certain Destruction.

Brookline, Mass.—The ordinary petroleum methods having been found useless in exterminating mosquitoes, the Board of Health is preparing to use the electrical vibrator which has been constructed by John F. Fleming. The experiments will be made in one of the most infected parts of the town.

The vibrator will play a high note, D, which, it is said, will attract and kill mosquitoes. A 100 volt current in the vibrator sounds the note 100 times a second. This note is said to be exactly the same as that sounded by the female in attracting the male insect.

LYNCHING THREATS IN COXSACKIE

Negro Who Attacked Child Taken From Jail There to Catskill.

Albany, N. Y.—Authorities of Coxsackie probably averted a lynching. A negro attacked Emma Cole, the eleven-year-old daughter of Joseph Cole, a farmer, living near New Baltimore, and escaped to Coxsackie, where he was arrested. He confessed.

Plans were arranged to take him out of the jail and hang him from a telegraph pole, so the police put him aboard a steamer and took him to the county prison, in Catskill. The prisoner said he was James Little, of Somerville, N. J.

Hanged For Wife Murder.

Frederick C. Fisher, a barber, who murdered his wife, was hanged at San Quentin, Cal. Fisher choked his wife, then saturated her clothes with gasoline and set them afire while he watched her die.

Hebrew Protest to Be Modified.

Russia's vigorous action in punishing the guilty perpetrators of cruelty to the Hebrews in Kishineff has inclined the National Administration to a modification of the method by which it purposes to make known to Russia the abhorrence felt in this country.

Train Falls Into a River.

A freight wreck occurred on the Iron Mountain Railroad between Rosslen and Curdon, Ark. Two brakemen, a negro tramp and thirty-five carloads of horses and mules were killed.

General Miles' "Century" Astride.

Lieutenant-General Nelson A. Miles completed, without being fatigued, a horseback ride from Fort Sill, I. T., to Fort Reno, Okla., a distance of ninety miles, in nine hours and ten minutes. The first thirty-five miles was made in record time, the distance being covered in two hours and twenty-five minutes. The actual time in the saddle was eight hours.

A Request of the Czar.

Secretary Hay asked the Czar of Russia to appoint from the membership of The Hague court a tribunal to settle certain Venezuelan question.

THE NORTH CAROLINIAN

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THOMAS. C. BABB,——————————Editor and Manager.

THURSDAY JULY 23 1903.

Halifax County.

The returns of the assessors for the various townships at Halifax Monday show that since the last assessment of property in Halifax there has been the remarkable increase of taxable values to the amount of $1,000,000. The listed property in the county for 1902 was, real and personal property of whites $4,233,974. Colored population, $472,458, making a grand total of $4,706,032.

The list as handed in Monday will foot up about $6,000,000 in round numbers. The increased value of taxable property will put about $7,000 in the treasury more than was on the books last year.

This means that the rapacity of the Democratic machine Politician has just squeased the Taxpayers of Halifax County to the tune of seven thousand dollars that ought to be in their pockets, The Tax payers of Halifax will find that the increased valuation put upon their lands by a board of Democratic assessors has not increased their productiveness, that it will take just as much manure and labor to produce a bale of cotton as it did before. And what is true of Halifax is true of every county in the State, values have been increased everywhere.

But this increased valuation of property by the Democratic party, is not for the purpose of obtaining a true valuation of the property, but a cowardly scheme to extort money from the people with which to fatten their extraigance. They had reached the constitutional limit of Taxation $2 on the pole and 66⅔ cents on the hundred dollars.

This assessment on the former valuations of the property in the State, with all the extra Taxes they heaped upon the people would not meet their extravagant administration of the State Government. Pay Saleries of newly created officers, and the increase of saleries of old officers. It would not pay the saleries of Solicitors to prosecute and the large fees of lawyers to defend crimnals.

They wanted a Plethoric Treasury upon which to draw, to defend election thieves and fraudulent Registers, hense this new assessment and increased values, this robery of the people by legal process. We don't know how long the people will stand it, but there is an end to human endurance, and when the clash comes as it is shure to come, between the masses and those in authority who are imposing these hardships upon them, we may expect scenes fearful to contemplate.

The poor laboring man white or black was never more oppressed by Taxation than now, just think of it $2 now for road tax, in another 4 months the regular State Tax of $2 on the pole and 30cts. added for road and then next April $2 more for Road. Thus making $6.30 Taxes every poor man with nothing but his pole will have to pay in the next nine months.

No such burden by taxation was ever laid upon our people before and we doubt if there is another State in the Union where the poor man is so Tax ridden and yet this is what the Democratic machine calls good Government.

It was exceedingly fortunate for the poor laboring man of this State that a benign Providence had given the country a National Republican Administration, by whose wise and patriotic management of Public affairs, and Philosofic salutions of financial problems had given the country such a reign of general prosperity as to enable these Tax ridden laborers to meet the Tax obligations. If this period of high Taxes had come during Clevelands Administration, God only knows what would have happened. Soup Houses and high Taxes for the same parties are no more congenial than Piggs and Lambs in the same bed, but let the procedure proceed and we will see, what we will see.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

Our Collored People,

Hertford correspondent to the CAROLINIAN: Much is being said just now in the papers North and South about the Negro question, and much is said about the future of the race and much is said which to our mind might with proffit to all be left unsaid.

This Negro question is fast settling its selfe and in the end will settle its selfe. And it does not require a savant nor a prophet to see along what lines it will be settled. Those of the Negro race like those of every other race, who are honest and industrious, law abiding and faithful, who are respectful to others and cultivate the amunities of life will rise to the level of good and prosperous citizen, and be respected by everybody both black and white. While the sloathfull, vicious, unprincipled of the race will never be anything but Jail Birds and convicts, the lowest type of huers of wood and drawers of water, servants of servants to their brethren for ever. But it affoards us pleasure to say that we have but few of this last class in our community

Here in Hertford most of our colored People are at work and many of them are making good headway in the world. Some of them are quite prosperous. Thos. Hoffler, Charles Burke, and Warren Felton are quite well fixed, and are good citizen. Thos. Hoffler was an original slave but since the war he has by his industry accumulated quite a good estate and is respected by every body that knows him, he owns a pretty home well furnished on Main street, besides a farm a few miles from town, and is engaged in the mercantile business.

Warren Felton is a first class Black Smith and has been with the firm of Toms & McMullan (coach makers) for a number of years. Felton is a man of much general information, much thought of by his employers, owns his home (a good house and lot) and is doing all he can to so conduct himselfe and raise his family as to be worthy the respect and confidence of good people, and is esteemed a good citizen.

Charles Burke was never a slave his fore parents were free people and for generations have been held in high esteem by their white neighbors, Charles came to Hertford from Gates County where he was born and for years has been engaged in keeping a Restaurant at which Business he has made considerable money he owns his home besides other property in Hertford, always been a polite and gentle man, has many friends among the whites and is regarded by them as a good and useful citizen, these men are solving the Negro problem for themselves and solving it in a way satisfactory to themselves possessing equal opertunity for the enjoyment of life, liberty and property, they are satisfied to acquire wealth and win and posses the confidense and esteem of all good people white and black this is a solution of the Negro problem that every Negro must make for himself and all intelegent right thinking Negroes will make it as many more right here in Hertford are trying to make it for the three mentioned are not all by odds of the colored people here who are good citizens and are striving to win not only property but the etteem of the good people among whome they live. And if the little politicians of the South and false philanthropist of the North will just let the Negro problem alone it will settle its self and settle it satisfactory to all parties. The Negro has much more to fear from false friends of the North than from open enemies of the South, the best friends the Negro has on earth is the Southern white people among whome he was raised and the most inteligent of the race know and appreciate this. The only difficulty in the way of a satisfactory and early settlement of the Negro problem is the false friends of the North and the political demegog of the South. Get clear of these and the Negro problem is already settled it is the fanatic of the North and the little two by four politician of the South that is constantly stiring up strife between the races, the Negro as a race is ignorant and consequently suspicious and vicious but he is naturally docile and friendly. He is neither revengeful norgreateful but docile and under proper training will makeigood and valued citizen. This training in schools of high grade under their own teachers is what the State is trying to give them, this State and the South has done and is doing much for the Education and Elevation of the Negro and if let alone by Nothern fanatics and Southern Demegogs will make of him a good and useful citizen.

Brutally Tortured

A case came to light that for persistent and unmerciful torture has perhap never been equaled. Joe Golobick of Colusa, Calif, writes. "For 15 years I endured insufferable pain from Rheumatism and nothing relieved me though I tried everything known. I came across Electric Bitters and it's the greatest medicine on earth for that trouble. A few bottles of it complete'y believed and cured me." Just as good for Liver and Kidney troubles and general debility, Only 50c Satisfaction guaranteed by all Druggist

Are The Democrats Seeing the Light.

What is the country coming to? To what depths will this people go? Has all morality departed from our political contests?

A Democratic or white primary was held in Augusta, Ga. on the 16th. to select Democratic candidates for the city offices. On the morning of that day the Chronicle of that city, one of the best Democratic papers of the South, in a triple-column editorial thus discusses the situation:

"It has been commonly proclaimed on the streets of Augusta within the past few days that the 'market price' of votes in today's municipal primary is to be $10. It has even been stated that as high as $20 will be paid for votes in certain wards.

"Little or no effort is made to conceal the fact that today's primary is not to be a battle of ballots, but a battle of dollars—wherein the biggest 'barrel' will win.

"And this is to be a 'white' primary; negro is to be excluded entirely. But a primary election from which the alas! in which men with white skins (this is as far as the designation can legitimately go) are to be bought and sold like negroes—OR LIKE DOGS.

"Is it possible that these things are true? Can it be that such acts are to transpire here in the city of Augusta, one of the most refined, most intellectual, most progressive and altogether fairest cities that ever the sun shone upon? Here in a city of schools and churches, with a society equalled by few cities even of the South? Here in a community in which there are a hundred or more sworn officers of the law, whose duty it is to prevent such utter disregard of the law and punish such criminality when it occurs?

"The Chronicle has been loth to believe that such things can be. And yet we have been confronted on every side with the statement, from lips of reliable citizens, that vote-buying and vote-selling is to be commonly practiced in today's election. It has even been publicly proclamed, by one side or the other, in today's contest, so we are also reliably informed, that they have 'all the money that is necessary to carry the day.'

"Candidates, or their friends, so we are told, have displayed bank-books showing deposits of several thousands of dollars 'to be used in today's election.' Indeed, the whole plan seems to be to impress the purchasable voter with the idea that the candidate with the largest corruption fund has the longest pole in today's fight.

"If these things are true—and we confess it reluctantly that we are forced to believe they are true—we have no hesitancy in saying that the Richmond county jail ought to be filled to overflowing before the polls close tonight."

The country has become used to such methods in the larges cities of the North, and in the States of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Rhode Island and others; it was charged that when the negroes voted indiscriminately in the South the same occurred here to a large extent, but that the purchasing was confined to negroes There is no excuse for such in the South today. Indeed it was to rid our politics of its corrupt and corrupting features among others that the amendments eliminating the negro were adopted,

If white voters in the South are to become the victims of such temptation and debauchery, what have we gained? If corrupt rich white men are to control our politics and thus secure or control the offices and the opportunities which office-holding gives, what may we expect, or not expect, in the early future? Can it be possible that admitted evils which certain conditions heretofore have exacted have so permeated the body politic that corruption must be the rule hereafter?

The disclosure by the Augusta paper is not only humiliating, but alarming. It is time for the manhood of the people to become aroused and put down boodlers and boodle distributors of every party

Are the Democrats seeing the light? The above clipping from the Raleigh Morning Post, concernsng the election held in Augu-ta Georgia on the 16th, would lead one to believe that at last the Democrats are coming to find out the deviltry that is being practiced daily in their party; It says that $10, and $20, was the prevailing prices in the primaries, and this is to be a white primary, the Negro eliminated. Men with white skins bought and sold like Negroes or like dogs. But what could you expect of such a crowd as that which controls the Democratic party? for it seems that they are of the same type no matter where you find them in Georgia or in North Carolina, they are of the same stamp, in some places they buy the votes with the dollar while in others they use red shirt brigade to intimidate voters, such as the crowd that followed Chas. B. Aycock, when he was elected Gov. of North Carolina and when they cannot scare the people to vote the way they wish then they resort to stealing the ballots at the box and depend on the officers they count in to appropriate the States Money to defend them as was done in our State only three years ago. And yet this is the good Government that has been promised the people by the Democrats, and Democratic machine bosses of North Carolina.

Industrial Education.

The Industrial Summer School at the State Agricultural and Mechanical College is a great success. Teachers have come from all parts of the State, as well as from other states. The most popular studies are Nature Study, Agriculture, Music, English, and Handiwork in Weaving' etc. The total enrollment is 305 at the beginning of the second week. Before the close it will pass 400. The enrollment by studies is as follows: Agriculture 92, Arithmetic 84, Algebra and Geometry 46, Basketry and Raphia-Work 51, Department af Superintendency 20, English 190, French 24, Freshand Drawing 83, German 11, History 35, Latin 16, Methods 97. Natual Study 148, Music 120, Manual Trainiug 17.

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To Our Friends.

This is the North Carolinian. How do you like it? If it suits your politics we want you to help us scatter the paper in your community. By doing this you will not only help us but you will help put North Carolina in the republican column in 1904. Where is the republican taat is not willing to do something to make North Carolina republican? We do not aim to let up in our fight until the democrats is dethroned and a republican government again instituted in this State. With the help of all the republicans this will be an easy task. Now this is what we want you to do: We want you to show this copy to your neighbors and ask them to subscribe. You can easily get a club of at least four and this will entitle you to the paper a year free.

If you want to see machine democracy put down in North Carolina we want you to help us to push the North Carolinian. We will do the talking and we want you to get more people to listen to our chat. Take this paper with you when you go to the store, postoffice or mill and show it to the boys and ask them to subscribe.

There are two hundred thousand people in North Carolina who ought to read every issue of the North Carolinian. If you will only do your part and get as many scattered in your community as possible it will help the republican party to carry the State next year and will also enable us to preach the gospel" to more people

Don't be afraid to show this paper to the democrats. We aim to tell nothing but the truth and we challenge all the hosts of democracy to disprove any statement we may make.

Now boys stir around and send in the clubs and we'll do the rest. We want every voter in the State to read this paper. If he's a democrat we'll show him what he has been voting for and if he is not too far gone he'll puit pemocracy and land right in the middle of the republican party.

Night Was Her Terror.

"I wold cough nearly all night long," writes Mrs. Chas. Applegate of Alexandria, Ind., "and could hardly get any sleep. I had consumption so bad that if I walked a block I would cough frightfully and spit blood, but, when all other medicines failed, three $1.00 bottles of Dr. Kings New Discovery wholly cured me and I gained 28 lbs." It's absolutely guaranteed to cure Coughs, Cold, La Grippe. Bronchitis and all Throat and Lung Troubles. Price 50c and $1.00. Trial bottles free at All Druggists.

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North Carolina Shad a Specialty.

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Do you Want To Sell Your Home.

Then put a fair price on it and I'll do the rest. There are lots of people who would buy it if they could see its desirable points as I A. C. Hathaway the Real Estate man can describe them,

My office is Hathaway's jewelry store on Poindexter, St. Call on or write me.

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Leaders in Low Price.

Elizabeth City, N. C.

Weak Hearts

Are due to indigestion. Ninety-nine of every one hundred people who have heart trouble can remember when it was simple indigestion. It is a scientific fact that all cases of heart disease "all organic" are not only traceable to, but are the direct result of indigestion. All food taken into the stomach which fails of perfect digestion ferments and swells the stomach, puffing it up against the heart. This interferes with the action of the heart, and in the course of time that delicate but vital organ becomes diseased.

Mr. D. Kauble, of Nevada, O., says: I had stomach trouble and was in a bad state as I had heart trouble with it. I took Kodol Dyspepsia Cure for about four months and am cured now.

Kodol Digests What You Eat

and relieves the stomach of all nervous strain and the heart of all pressure.

Bottles only. $1.00 Size holding 2½ times the trial size, which sells for 50c.

Prepared by E. O. DeWITT & CO., CHICAGO.

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SHORT LINE TO PRINCIPAL CITIES OF THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST, FLORIDA, CUBA, TEXAS CALIFORNIA AND MEXICO, REACHING THE CAPITALS OF SIX STATES.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT

April 12th. 1903

Lv. Norfolk (via Ferry)	9.10 a. m.	8.35 p. m.
Lv. Portsmouth	9.25 a. m.	9.05 p. m
Lv. Suffolk	9.37 a. m.	9.38 p. m
Ar. Lewiston	1.00 p. m.	
Lv. Weldon	11.55 a. m.	11.4[illegible] p. m
v. Henderson	2.10 p. m.	2.22 p. m.
Lv. Raleigh	4.00 p. m.	5.25 p. m
Ar. Southern Pines	6.16 p. m.	6.0[illegible] a. m.
Ar. Hamlet	7.50 p. m.	8.25 a. m.
Ar. Wilmington		12.50 p. m.
Ar. Charlotte	10.45 p. m.	10.05 a. m
Lv. Hamlet	10.45 p. m.	7.25 a. m
Lv. Columbia	12.50 a. m.	10.00 a. m
Ar. Augusta		5.20 p. m
Ar. Savanah	4.55 a. m	5.[illegible] p. m.
Ar. Jacksonville	9.15 a. m.	7.40 p. m
Ar. Tampa	6.00 p. m.	6.45 a. m
Lv. Hamlet, N. C.	9.00 p. m.	7.20 a. m
Ar. Athens	6.05 a. m.	2.50 p. m
Ar. Atlanta	5.15 a. m.	5.50 p. m
Ar. Macon	11.10 a. m.	7.20 p. m
Ar. Montgomery	10.5[illegible] a. m.	8.20 p. m
Ar. Mobile		2.25 p. m
Ar. New Orleans		7.15 p. m
Ar. Chattanooga	1.00 p. m.	9.05 p. m
Ar. Nashville	6.55 p. m.	4.00 a. m
Ar. Memphis	8.15 a. m.	3.45 p. m

Connections daily at Southern Pines, with all trains for Pinehurst, N. C. 20 minutes by electric cars Connections at Jacksonville and Tampa for all Florida East Coast points, Cuba and Porto Rico. Connections at New Orleans for all points in Texas, Mexico and California.

No. 32 arrives at Portsmouth daily at 7.00 a. m.

No. 48 arrives at Portsmouth daily at 5.30 p. m.

J. . BROWN, Jr.

Ass'r Agt., corner Main and Granby Sts. New Atlantic Hotel Building, Norfolk, Va.

Norfolk and Southern R. R.

Schedule in effect July 10th, 1903

TRAIN SERVICE

NORTHBOUND:

Leave Eliz City daily [except Sunday]	2:40, p. m.
Arrive at Norfolk " "	4:20, p. m.
Leave Elizabeth City"	9:25, a. m
Arrive at Norfolk " "	11:00, a. m

SOUTHBOUND:

Leave Eliz. City daily (except Sunday)	11:36, a. m
Arrive at Edenton " "	12:30, p. m
Arrive Belhaven " "	5:20, p. m
Leave Eliz City [daily except Sunday]	3:45 p. m
Arrive Edenton	6:40 p. m.

Trains stop at all intermediate stations.

Connect at Norfolk with trains to and from Virginia Beach and Currituck Branch Virginia Beach Division.

STEAMBOAT SERVICE

Schedule in effect July 10, 1902.

Steamers leave Edenton daily (except Sunday, 7:00 a. m. and 1:30 p. m. for Plymouth connect. With Washington and Plymouth R. R. for Washington, N. C., and with Steamer for Windsor.

Steamer leaves Edenton 12:45 daily except Sunday for Scuppernong River

Elizabeth City and New Berne, N. C.—South bound—Leave Elizabeth City—Steamer Neuse, 6.00 p m Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

Steamers stop at Roanoke Island and Oriental each way connects with A. and N. C. for Goldsboro and A. C. L. for Wilmington

Steamers leave Belhaven daily except Sunday at 10 p. m. for Washington, N. C. Tuesday Thursday and Saturday 5 a. m. for South Creek Aurora and etc.

For further information apply to W. B. Keys, Agent, Elizabeth City, or to the General Office of the Norfolk & Southern R. R Company, Norfolk, Va.

J. K. KING, H. . HUDGINS,

Gen'l Mn'gr Gen'l T. & Pass'r Ag't

JOB PRINTING

Of Every Description, Neatly and Promptly Executed.

AND PRICES LOWER THAN THE LOWEST, MAIL ORDERS RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION,

F. M. DEXTER,
Main St, - - E. CITY, N. C.

KIDNEY DISEASES

are the most fatal of all diseases.

FOLEY'S KIDNEY CURE Is a Guaranteed Remedy

or money refunded. Contains remedies recognized by eminent physicians as the *best* for Kidney and Bladder troubles.

PRICE 50c. and $1.00.

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signatnre of Chas. H. Fletcher. and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

In Use For Over 30 Years.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

Nature Lends A Helping Hand.

Echols Piedmont Concentrated Iron and Alum Water is endorsed and prescribed by more than one hundred and fifty leading Virginia physicians, including the President of the Va. Medical Society and has cured thousands suffering with diseases, such as: Rheumatism Indigestion, Kidney and Bladder Troubles, Female Complaints, Nervous Prostration, and all forms of stomach trouble.

This Concentrated Water is a natural water remedy as it comes from the spring reduced one hundred and sixty times by the Echols process, retaining all of its original medicinal properties. Sold with a guarantee in 50 cents and $1.00 bottles, and costs less than 3 cents per day.

For sale by all the principal druggists and merchants in Pasquetauk and adjoining Counties

For further information, address,

J. M. ECHOLS CO.,
Lynchburg, Va.

HERE THEY "R."

Good and fresh and worth paying. The best groceries and the best way of handling them gives us the best of stress.

"Delicious, Appetizing, Excellent, Reliable."

are some of the exclamations about the table delicacies we sell. All fresh, too.

OLD & FEARING,

GROCERS.

PHONE 112. FLORA BUILDING, MAIN STREET.

Advertising IN THE NORTH CAROLINIAN PAYS.

JOB WORK A SPECIALTY.

THE CAROLINIAN $1.00 PER YEAR

To Cure a Cold in One Day

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. Cures Grip in Two Days

Seven Million boxes sold in past 12 months. This signature, E. W. Grove on every box. 25c.

THE NORTH CAROLINIAN

THURSDAY, JULY 3 1903.

DR. C. R. RIDDICK,
MODERN DENTIST.

Prices Reasonable. Work Guaranteed. Office N. E. cor. Main and Poindexter street.

I. M. MEEKINS. W. E. WORTH.
MEEKINS & WORTH,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Flora Building, Elizabeth City, N. C.
Practice in State and Federal Courts. Collections given prompt attention.

RBICK !

A WORD ABOUT BRICK : Everybody needing Brick want a good quality—an article that will wear and last. The Thompson Works manufacture [illegible] for building and all other purposes made in this section. They are well burned and "all right" in every respect. All orders promptly filled Address F. G Thompson manager Elizabeth City, N.C

WANTED.

A good Horse in trade for Piano or Organ. Wanted for Country roads, and therefore, must be a good animal.

Address, Ames and Burk, Dealers in Pianos and Organs, 169 Main Street.
Norfolk, Va.

Money Loaned on approved security and claims collected anywhere in the United States or Canada. Apply to

EDMUND ALEXANDER,
Attorney-at Law and Manager of "The Carolina Collecting Agency."
Rooms Nos. 5 and 6, Academy of Music,
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

We invite you to inspect the Conduit system of Electric wiring which we are now Installing in the Residence of Mr. I. M. Meekins on Main St.

Chesapeake Construction Company,
10 Brewer Street,
Norfolk, Va.

Electrical Supply Dealers and Constructors, Fixtures, Bells, Annunciators, Telephones, Motors & Generators.

LOCAL NOTES.

The Elks of this city visited Baltimore this Week.

Mr. J. C. Commander is at Nags Head with his family.

Mr. Cartwright made a short trip to Norfolk Monday.

Mr. Walter Mobrey fomely of the Tar Heel left Wednesday for Norfolk.

Rev. N. P. Stallings of Winfall spent Monday in our city.

Miss Sarah Spence is visiting friends in Winfall this Week.

Mr. W. G. Gaither of Hertford spent Wednesday in our city.

Mr. H. T. Shannonhouse of Hertford spent Tuesday in our city.

Rev. W. A Ayers and family made a short visit to friends in Hertford last Week.

Mrs. Ida Simpson and children are the guest of Dr. W. H. Cowell at Shawboro, N. C.

Miss Annie Hughes of Hertford is on a visit to Miss Fannie Kelly on Road Street.

Mr. G. H. Barrow returned home Tuesday from Wilmington Del. where he spent his vacation.

Rev. T. T. Speight of Lewiston made us a visit on Thursday we were glad to see brother Speight looking so well.

The Communication sent to us by Mr. J. H. Parker reached us too late for this issue but will appear in our next.

Mr. Clarence Crowsen formerly bookeeper for the E. City Buggy Co. has accepted a position with a New Bern Bank.

The first entertainment appeared at the Academy of Music on Tuesday Night under the new management and proved to be a grand success.

Those who left this place for Nags Head last Saturday, spent a very delightful day at North Carolina's most picturesque resort.

Miss Florence E. Walters of Perquimans Co. who has been the guest of Mrs. Jones of our city will return home on Sunday.

Take Laxative Bromo Quenine Tablets. All druggist refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

The Methodist Sunday School excursion from this place to Virginia Beach on Wednesday, carried about one thousand people to the Sea Shore.

When you take Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic because the formula is plainly printed on every bottle showing that it is simply Iron and Quinine in a tasteless form. No Cure, No Pay. 50c.

Mrs. Oliver Speight, wife of Rev. Henry Speight and mother of the Revs. J. A. and T. T. Speight died at the home of her son Rev. J. A. Speight in Norfolk on Saturday 18th at the age of 91 years. We extend our sympathy to the bereaved family.

While playing in front of the Central Cafe, Tuesday evening Mr. Cliff Madren had the misfortune to fall against the plate glass window and quite serisously cut his arm. His injury was attended to by a physician, and at this writing he is not suffering so much pain from the accident.

The "Hustlers" of Berkley, and the "Shamrocks" of this place, (both Colored, played a very interesting game of Ball last Monday afternoon, at the Park diamond, which resulted in the score of ten to one in favor of the Elizabeth City Team. A great many white people witnessed the game, who seemed to immencely enjoy seeing the Negroes play Ball.

Quite a number of the citizens of this place were passengers on the excelent little steamer "Guide" last Saturday, who recall with pleasure the time spent on this comfortable craft. The Captain is genial, courteous and polite, and leaves nothing undone that would add to the pleasure or comfort of his passengers. The day at "the Head" was spent in various ways, some fishing, some bathing while others spent most of the day either enjoying the excellent Sea-Breeze or rambling the beach, in quest of curiosities.

An explosion which occured on board a vessel near Scott's Marine rail ways, resulted in a painful injury to a Colored man, whose name at this writing is unknown. The man was in the act of filling a gasoline stove with this highly inflamable fluid, when in some way it became ignited, with the result as stated above. To extinguish the flame, the man jumped overboard, but was quickly rescued by some people who had been attracted to the spot by the loud report of the explosion. Medical assistance was summoned and the patient was made comfortable as was possible under the circumstances. His exact injuries could not be ascertained, but it is thought he will recover.

Cstarrh of the stomach.

When the stomach is overloaded; when food is taken into it that fails to digest it decays and inflames the mucous membrane, exposing the nerves, and causes the glands to secret mucin, in stead of the natural juices of digestion This is called Catarrh of the stomach caused by indigestion. Doctor and medicines failed to benefit me until I used Kodol Dyspepsia Cure.—J. R Rhea, Coppell, Tex. Sold by Standard Pharmacy.

A graceful acknowledgement.

Governor Aycock yesterday received the following letter with enclosure from Secretary of State John Hay, at Washington, D. C.:

His Excellency The Governer of North Corolina' Raleigh, North Carolina, July 15, 1903

Sir: I have the honor to enclose copy of a note from the Portuguese Charge a' Affaires ad interim at this capital, expressing the thanks of his government for the kind and humane treatment accorded to the Portuguese subjects on the wrecked barkentine Vera Cruz VII.

I have the honor to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
JOHN HAY.

Enclosure: From Portuguese Charge July 13, 1903.
Legacao de Portugal nos Estados Unidos,
Washington, D. C., July 13, 1903.

Sir: This Legation in transmitting to Lisbon all the information regarding the wreck of the barkentine Vera Cruz VII" which occured a few months ago on the territorial waters of North Carolina, could not omit the kind and human steps taken by the local authorities for the welfare and comfort of the sick and distressed crew and imigrants transported by her.

Such action having been highly appreciated there, I am directed to express, on behalf of His Most Faithful Majesty's Government, its deep gratification and thankfulness, for the assistance extended to Portuguese subjects by the American authoritses.

Therefore I have the honor to request You Excellency to be so good to convey to said authorities, the feelings of the Portuguese government on the subject.

I have the honor to be, sir,
Your Excellency's most obedient servant,
IGNACIO DA COSTA DUARTE.

A Surgical Operation

is always dangerous—to submit to the surgeon's knife until you have tried De Witt's Witch Hazell Salve. It will cure when everything else fail—it has done this in thousands of cases. Here is one of them: I suffered bleeding and protruding piles for twenty years. Was treated by different specialists and used many remedies but obtained no relief until I used DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. Two boxes of this salve cured me eighteen month ago and I have not had a touch of the piles since—H A Tisdale, Summerton, S C For Blind, Bleeding Itching, and Protruding Piles no remedy equals DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve Sold by Standard Pharmacy

THE NORTH CAROLINA.
STATE NORMLA AND INDUSTRIAL COLLEGE.
COURSES

Literary
Classical
Scientific
Pedagogical
Commercia
Domestic Science
Manuel Training
Music

Five courses leading to Diplomas. Advanced courses leading to Degrees. Well equipped Practice and Observation School Faculty numbers 40. Board, laundry, tuition, and fees for use of text books, etc., $140 a year. For non-residents of the State $160. Twelfth annual session begins September 15, 1903. To secure board in the dormitories all free-tuition applications should be made before July 15th. Correspondence invited from those desiring competent teachers and stenographers. For catalogue and other Information address

Chas. D. McIver, President.
GREENSBORO, N. C.

A Mosquito Exterminator.

Scientists in the Bay State have discovered that certain strains of music will destroy mosquitoes. "These musical vibrations," they say, "will cause the mosquito to become suddenly "and completely paralyzed. The sounds also "cause the mosquito to plunge toward the spot "whence the music starts."

The men of science seem to take it for granted that the music must come from a point lower down than the mosquito, and say nothing as to what would take place if the musician occupied a place high above the festive mosquito. Would the mosquitoes on the floors beneath the one occupied by the musician plunge upward after receiving the stroke of paralysis from the mosquito music, or would they be contented with the paralysis and skip the plunge? But that is a matter of small detail, and one as to which little thought should be wasted except by the scientist who studies the question in all forms. For the layman it is sufficient to know that mosquitoes can be killed by music, and for him the main object is to learn the tune.

There have been times when New-Yorkers have wished that some songs might have been less popular. They heard them at all hours and in all places, but none of these, not the ragtime, the topical or the nonsensical song' not the waltz, the two-step nor the march, were ever so popular as the song will be by which the mosquito will be made to give up its sting and its buzz and to plunge in a paralyzed condition toward its musical executioner. Organ grinders and sheet iron bands will be hired to play it; at summer resort hotels where mosquitoes are unknown the orchestras will play the mosquito destroying melody because of its popularity, and in the churches situated in the mosquito belt organists will play it for hours before service to insure an atmosphere undefiled by the pest. In the rural districts, where musical instruments are at a premium the phonograph will be used to produce the tune, and summer boarders will amuse themselves watching the destruction of the tiny creatures. The men who made the musical discovery owe it to their fellows to send the notes of their mosquito destroying music through the land, even at the risk of being told, when the remedy has been applied, that mosquitoes are not so bad as some music.

The Foundation of Health

Nourishment is the foundation of health—Life—strength Kodol Dyspepsia Cure is the one great medicine that enables the stomach and digestive organs to digest assimilate and transform all foods into the kind of blood that nourishes the nerves and feed the tissues. Kodol lays the foundation for healt. Nature does the rest. Indigestion, Dyspepsia, and all disorders of the stomach and digestive organs are cured by the use of Kodol. Sold by Standard Pharmacy

False Values.

Some foreign exporters are trying to get the better of the United states Tariff laws by entering goods at prices lower than they are sold for at home. It has been alleged by our over-zealous Tariff reform friends that it is the practice of American manufactures to sell goods abroad for less than is charged here. But if they do it is done openly and with no intention of defrauding the custom authorties. In that way manufacturers often work off surplus products and keep the mills running and wage earners employed. But to undervalue goods for the purpose of cheating the Government out of the duty legitimately due is a different things entirely, and the offenders are quite likely to find out that the scheme will only bring them discomfiture. Our revenue officials have ways of learning what goods are actually worth and of fining the duties accordingly.—Troy "Times

No Pity Shown

"For years fate was after me continuously" writes F. A. Gulledge, Verbena, Ala. "I had a terrible case of Piles causing 24 tumors. When all failed Bucklen's Arnica Salve cured me. Equally good for Burns and all aches and pains. Only 25c. at all Druggist.

Expensive Cheapness.

That Mr Chamberlain's proposals would be defeated by the House of Commons as now constituted was a foregone conclusion. For sixty years Great Brtain has been ruled the interest of cheapness in manufacturing, and of such cheapness attained in just one way, and the House is to all intents and purposes composed almost wholly of men committed to the interest or that cheapness and to that method of attaining it.

The men who induced Great Britain to adopt the Free-Trade policy believed that cheapness in manufacturing depended almost wholly on low labor cost. But they saw that wages could not be kept down and labor cost kept low in that way unless food could be cheapened. So they set out to get cheap food for the artisans of England. They got it by sacrificing agriculture to manufactures. They gave the British workman cheap foreign food, and they gave the British manufacturer the dominion of the world —for a time.

But other nations went about to get cheapness in manufacturing in other ways which in the end proved more efficient than the simple British way of getting low labor cost by keeping wages down with cheap imported food. The United States, having abundant food supplies at home, and having to pay high wages because of its realatevely sparse population, solved the problem of cheap manufacturing by inventing machines. To this solution Germany added that of technical education. Each of these has borrowed the other's solution. Each has also carried the organization of industry farther than England,

As a results the United tates, in spite of paying much higher wages, and Germany, in spite of comparative poverty of natual resources, are able to manufacture an increasing number of things even cheaper than England. Furthermore, these two countries and others by their Protection of their home markets are prevented from being made the dumping grounds of surplus British manufactures.

On the other hand, Great Britain without a Protective Tariff, is made the dumping ground of their surplus manufactures. As a result the British manufacturer and artisan are confronted with a continually narrowing market abroad, and with a home market always open to invasion, in spite of all effort to keep down labor cost with cheap food.

So the question for Englishmen—the real question—is becoming, not how capital and labor shall divide the profits of industry, but whether under present policies there will long be left any profits to devide. The average member of the Home of Commons does not see this at present, because he has not been trained to think that there is any other way of getting cheapness in manufacturing save by keeping wages down with cheap imported food. Hence when Mr. Chamberlain asks him to vote for putting a tax on food he is against it because he thinks that would mean higher cost of living, higher wages, and more expensive manufacturing.

Mr. Chamberlain's proposals suffered from the lack of a sufficient and clearly stated motive for their adoption. They approached the subject from the wrong end of the interest of the colonies and the remote interest of England in keeping the colonies in the empire. They were not helped by being coupled with an old-age pension scheme, which appealed to no body but socialists and workingmen who have given up even the hope of ever attaining the most modest independence. They did not, so to speak, take the bull by the horns; they did not present the real question. That is whether Englishmen shall continue to rely on cheap food alone to give them cheap manufacturing ability, or shall recognize that that simple plan has outlived its usefulness and is no longer efficient, and shall adopt methods more scientific and effective—the methods of the United States and Germeny.—"Chicago "Inter-Ocean."

You know what you are taking.

When you take Grov's Tasteless Chill Tonic because the formula is plainly printed on every bottle showing that it is simply Iron and Quinine in a tasteless form. No Cure, No Pay 50c

FOLEY'S KIDNEY CURE
Makes Kidneys and Bladder Right

We need at once a few more Teachers for Fall schools. Good positions are being filled daily by us. We are receiving more calls this year than ever before. Schools and colleges supplied with Teachers free of cost. Enclose stamp for reply.

AMERICAN TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.
J. L. Graham, L. L. D., Manager,
152 154 Randolph Building,
Memphis, Tenn.

Washington, July 8, 1903. At one o'clock P. M., August 8, 1903, in front of the premises, the land originally purchased as the site for the Federal building to be erected in Elizabeth City, will be offered for sale at public auction. Terms cash. The highest bidder must deposit with the Postmaster on the day of the sale a certified check for two hundred dollars, drawn to the order of the Treasurer of the United States, as a guarantee of good faith, and the balance of the purchase money must be paid upon the delivery of the deed. The right is reserved to the Secretary of the Treasury until September 1, 1903, to accept or reject the highest bid.

The Land offorded fronts one hundred and three feet on the north side of Mathews Street, and extends northwardly, of that width, along the west side of Pool Street, one hundred and forty feet. For further information apply to the Postmaster, who will offer the property.

H. A. Taylor,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

NOTICE.

On Monday the 17th. day of August 1903, we will sell for cash at, Jordan's Wharf on Areuse Creek in Camden Co, to the highest bidder, one schooner named W. R. Savage. To satisfy claim held by Cowell & Jordan, and duly registered in the Custom House of E. City in Liber 521 B. of Mortgages Folio 67. This the 15th. day of July 1902.

COWELL & JORDAN,
Mortgagees.

Teachers wish to prepare for examinations should write, at once, to Prof. J. L. GRAHAM, L. L. D., 152-154 Randolph Building, Memphis, Tenn. for particulars concerning his special Teacher's Examination Course.

This course is taught by mail, and prepares Teachers for examination in every State in the Union. Leading educators pronounce it the best course over offered to the Teaching profession and all Teachers wishing to advance in their profession should immediately avail themselves of it. Enclose stamp for reply.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

State of North Carolina. } Special
Pasquotank County. } Proceedings

A. Q. Elliott,
Against,
Henry Perry and his wife Grace Perry,
Mack Felton and his wife Hetty Felton.
} Petition to sell land for partition.

The defendants Mack Felton and his wife Hetty Felton, above named will take notice that an action entitled as above has been commenced before the Clerk of the Superior Court of Pasquotank County to sell for partition a certain tract of land situated in Salem Township Pasquotank County, N. C., and known as the Jesse Jacocks land, adjoining the lands of A. C. Stokes, John Redden, Wm. Pailin, and others. The defendants will further take notice that they are required to appear at the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of said County on Saturday the 1st. day of August 1903 at 12 o'clock M. and answer or demur to the complaint or the relief demanded therein will be granted. June 17th. 1903.

W. H JENNINGS,
Clerk Superior Court.
June, 18 6t.

THE UNIVERSITY,
OF NORTH CAROLINA.
Academic Department,
Law, Medicine.
Pharmacy.

One hundred and eight scholarships, Free tuition to teachers and to sons of ministers, Loans for the needy.
608 Students. 66 Instructors.
New Dormitories, Water Works, Central Heating System, Library 40,000 volumes.
Fall term, academic and professional departments, begins Sept. 7, 1903. Address.

F. P. VENABLE, Pres.
Chapel Hill, N. C.

Foley's Kidney Cure

Cures All Kidney and Bladder Diseases

Foley's Kidney Cure will positively cure any case of Kidney or Bladder disease that is not beyond the reach of medicine. No medicine can do more.

If you notice any irregularities, commence taking *Foley's Kidney Cure* at once and avoid a fatal malady.

A Merchant Cured After Having Given Up Hope.
Foley & Co., Chicago.
Gentlemen:—I was afflicted with Kidney and Bladder trouble for six years and had tried numerous preparations without getting any relief and had given up hope of ever being cured when FOLEY'S KIDNEY CURE was recommended to me. After using one bottle I could feel the effect of it, and after taking six fifty-cent bottles, I was cured of Kidney and Bladder trouble and have not felt so well for the past twenty years and I owe it to FOLEY'S KIDNEY CURE. James Smith, Bentons Ferry, W. Va.

A Veteran of the Civil War Cured After Ten Years of Suffering.
R. A. Cray, J.P., of Oakville, Ind., writes:—"Most of the time for ten years I was confined to my bed with some disease of the kidneys. It was so severe I could not move part of the time. I consulted the best medical skill available, but got no relief until FOLEY'S KIDNEY CURE was recommended to me. I am grateful to be able to say that it entirely cured me."

Refuse Substitutes

Two Sizes, 50 Cents and $1.00

SOLD AND RECOMMENDED BY

Double Express Service.

EFFECTIVE FEBRUARY 1st., 1903.

NORTH.

Out:—9-25 a. m. Closes at Office 9 a. m., 2-40 p. m. Closes 1-45 p. m.
In:—12 M., and 6 P. M. (Freight received on night train delivered next morning) except perishables, which are delivered immediately.

SOUTH.

Out: 11-45 a. m. Closes at Office 11 a. m., 5-45 p. m, closes 5 p. m.
In: 9-30 a. m. and 2-40 p. m. (Delivered at once from train)
All express freight delivered promptly when consignees are known or if address is given, otherwise notice mailed.

OFFICE HOURS.

Opens 7-30 a. m. Close 6 p. m.
J. D. Sykes, Agent.

Telegraph Office Hours.

WEEKLY.

Open; 7-30 a. m. Close 9 a. m.

SUNDAY.

8 to 9 a. m. 1 to 2; 5 to 6 p. m.
J. D. Sykes, Manager.

AT THE FIRST SIGN:

That your eyes you should vis- mean blind- in thinking it therefore not time to attend only take a time and mon- test your eyes properly.

Have hurting, it me. It may ness if you per- is nothing, and worth your to it. It will little of your ey to have me and fit you

You should not postpone this important matter another day as there is many a man blind today for the simple reason that he insisted on putting the matter off until it was too late.

I also carry a full line of jewelry, watches, silverware &c. Besure to call on me.

THE JEWLER and OPTICIAN,
Poindexter St., Eliz. City.

Rose & Eken.
—ARCHITECTS—
Raleigh, - - - - - N. C.
That House" sent on receipt of ten, cents in stamps to pay postage.

WILL YOU RIDE!

IF SO COME TO US, FOR A BUGGY.

Every piece of material that goes into one of our vehicles is the very best. We have a reputation for fine work, and we give our patrons the worth of their money.

Elizabeth City Buggy Company

FOR HARNESS and Saddle Sores Mexican Mustang Liniment is just what you need. It takes effect at once, and you will be astonished to see how quickly it heals sores.

It's this way:

You can burn yourself with Fire, with Powder, etc., or you can scald yourself with Steam or Hot Water, but there is only one proper way to cure a burn or scald and that is by using

Mexican Mustang Liniment.

It gives immediate relief. Get a piece of soft old linen cloth, saturate it with this liniment and bind loosely upon the wound. You can have no adequate idea what an excellent remedy this is for a burn until you have tried it.

A FOWL TIP. If you have a bird afflicted with Roup or any other poultry disease use Mexican Mustang Liniment. It is called a STANDARD remedy by poultry breeders.

F. H. Ziegler,
Succesor to John H. Ziegler.
Undertakers' supplies,
From the cheapest to the best. All telegrams promptly attended to.
GRAPESHAD COOLING BOARDS
when desired. The finest hearse in this section. Rosewood, Walnut Cloth-covered and Metalic Casket as Specialty. All kinds of Cabine work done.

A. ORDAN,
Tonsorial Artist.
Keenest razors, Best Hones and Straps, and most accomplished Artists to be found in the city.
No. 46 Water St.
Elizabeth City, N. C.

The Old Standard
Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic
has stood the test, 25 years. Average annual sales over One and a Half Million bottles. Does this record of merit appeal to you? No Cure, No Pay. 50c.
Enclosed with every bottle is a Ten Cent Package of GROVE'S BLACK ROOT LIVER PILLS.

Hard Medicine to Take.

"Doctor," said a fashionably-dressed woman to her new physician, "I want you to give me a prescription which will cure me of a most irritating trouble." The doctor bowed and waited for her to go on.

"About 11 o'clock every evening," said the patient, "I am overcome by a feeling of sleepiness, no matter where I am—at the opera, at a dinner party, wherever I may be, this dreadful sensation comes over me. I have suffered from it now for five weeks, and no remedy has seemed to do any good."

"Oh, I can give you a prescription that will prevent it from overcoming you ever again," said the doctor.

His new patient was radiant, but when she looked at the slip of paper the doctor gave her her face clouded. He had written:

"Bed from ten at night till seven the next morning. Repeat the dose once in twenty-four hours, whenever symptoms recur."—Youth's Companion.

Dining in the Future.

The host sat at the head of the table, surrounded by the various food-condensing devices.

"Light or dark meat, Mr. Smith?"

"Light, if you please."

"A little of the gravy?"

"A very little, thank you."

"Cranberry sauce, of course?"

"Please."

The host pressed three buttons and turned a crank.

"Tea or coffee, Mr. Smith?" asked the hostess, from the other end of the table.

"Coffee."

The hostess pulled a lever.

Then a servant came with a tray and carried Mr. Smith his tabloid, which he swallowed at once, since it was not deemed good form to wait till the others were served.—Detroit Free Press.

When Robespierre Was "Stung."

Under the Terror Robespierre used to play a peaceful game of chess at the Cafe Regence, and the story is told of a youth who once challenged him and beat him twice. Robespierre, after his defeat, asked how much he owed, no stakes having been previously fixed. The supposed youth, who, in reality, was a girl in man's clothes, presented an order for the release of her lover from prison, and Robespierre signed it. Napoleon Bonaparte, during his Consulship, was seen at the famous cafe, but showed himself no tactician at chess.—London Daily Telegraph.

Bear's Suicide.

An old black bear kept in a zoo at Dallas, Tex., became violent a few days ago and tried to tear itself to pieces and beat its brains out against the walls and bars of its den. The animal had refused to eat for two months. Finally it jumped into the water tank and held its head under until drowned. It was a clear case of suicide. About two years ago the bear killed its cubs and devoured them. A year later it drowned its mate in the tank.—Chicago Post.

More Women Than Men.

The excess of women over men gradually rose during the last century, but not in proportion to the increase of the population. There are now slightly over a million more women than men in the country, says London Tit-Bits. More male than female children are born, and up to fourteen or fifteen years of age there are more boys than girls, but beyond that age women are in the majority. In Bournemouth, out of a population of 47,000, 30,000 are women.

"Cowhide" whips are made of hippopotamus hide. N. Y.—30.

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free. Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa

There are many books and one good one in the mind of every man, but most of us are poor choosers.

The Domestic Hen a Wonder.

Scratching a living here and there, killing thousands of bugs and worms which would cause much loss of crops if allowed to live, the ordinary barnyard hen is a wonderful combination of productive forces. In five years' time she will lay 700 eggs, each containing 650 grains of water, 125 of fat, 108 of lime, 80 of albumen, 26 of sugar and 10 of ash—the most condensed and strengthening form of food offered to man. Every person having a little plot of ground is able to keep from half a dozen to many dozen of these wonders and so add to the family income. To do this to the greatest advantage, one must know how to care for his fowls—to guard against, detect and cure disease; which fowls to save for breeding purposes, etc. The simplest and most satisfactory way of securing this knowledge is to buy it from some person who has made a success of fowl raising as a business. Such a book, giving the experience of twenty-five years, is obtainable for 25 cents in stamps from the Book Publishing House, 134 Leonard St., New York City. It is an invaluable work. The life of one chicken saved would pay for the book several times over.

The Astor family in New York City has bought land in Mexico for the largest cattle ranch in the world.

Ask Your Dealer For Allen's Foot-Ease,

A powder. It rests the feet. Cures Corns Bunions, Swollen, Sore, Hot, Callous, Aching Sweating Feet and Ingrowing Nails. Allen's Foot-Ease makes new or tight shoes easy. At all Druggists and Shoe stores, 25 cents. Accept no substitute. Sample mailed FREE Address, Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

The opening up of old sores is a painful but sometimes a necessary operation.

Jamsure Piso's Cure for Consumption saved my life three years ago.—MRS. THOMAS ROBBINS, Maple St., Norwich, N. Y., Feb. 17, 1900.

The United States has granted 3500 patents to women.

Hair Falls

"I tried Ayer's Hair Vigor to stop my hair from falling. One-half a bottle cured me."
J. C. Baxter, Braidwood, Ill.

Ayer's Hair Vigor is certainly the most economical preparation of its kind on the market. A little of it goes a long way. It doesn't take much of it to stop falling of the hair, make the hair grow, and restore color to gray hair. $1.00 a bottle. All druggists.

If your druggist cannot supply you, send us one dollar and we will express you a bottle. Be sure and give the name of your nearest express office. Address, J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

POPE LEO XIII. IN ROBES OF STATE.

POPE LEO IN HIS ROBES OF STATE, AND WEARING THE TRIPLE CROWN.
From a photograph taken about the time of the Jubilee.

REJECTS JEWS' PETITION

Russia Refuses Either to Receive or to Consider It.

THE KISHINEFF INCIDENT CLOSED

Secretary Hay Gets the News by Cable and Telegraphs It to the President—Unless the President Should Direct Otherwise, the State Department Will Not Take Any Further Action.

Washington, D. C.—Russia has refused to accept the petition which the President proposed to send on behalf of American citizens who deplored the recent massacre of Jews in Kishineff.

The State Department received from John W. Riddle, American Charge d'Affaires at St. Petersburg, a cable message announcing this fact.

The Czar not only declines to receive the petition, but announces that Russia cannot even consider the matter of its being presented.

Mr. Riddle has been intrusted with the delicate task of sounding the Russian Government's temper in relation to the petition.

It is now shown that in no way can the Kishineff incident be laid before the Czar as a cause of remonstrance, even in the mildest form, from any source in this country.

The attitude of the Czar to the petitions through Mr. Riddle is that Russia regards the Kishineff incident as an internal matter as to which she, in the exercise of her own sovereignty, must refuse to receive suggestions from any other government or outside source.

The cable from Mr. Riddle was received by Secretary Hay at his house, and forwarded at once to the President.

Several weeks ago it was given out unofficially from the Russian Embassy at Washington that the Czar would not entertain any petition or representation in regard to the Kishineff massacre. The reason assigned was that Russia could not permit any communication from another country or the people of another nation relative to matters that were within the absolute jurisdiction of the Muscovite Government.

Then it was that Secretary Hay gave it out that this Government would sound Russia through diplomatic channels as to whether the Czar would receive a petition from American citizens of which the Minister of the United States or his representatives would be the bearer. It is to this message the reply has been made.

In official circles here the opinion is expressed that the petition incident will not leave any sores. It is expected by those who express this opinion that the Russian Government will overlook what it construed to be an attempt on the part of a foreign power to meddle in its domestic affairs, and the Administration in Washington will be glad to forget the emphatic declination of Russia to "receive or consider" the Kishineff communication.

It is declared by the Secretary of State that the incident created by the question of the presentation of the Jewish petition to Russia is closed.

Huge South African Garrison.

During the discussion of the army estimates in the British House of Commons War Secretary Brodrick said it had been decided to keep a force of 25,000 men permanently in South Africa, whence reinforcements could be readily despatched to India in the event of an attack on the frontier.

Maine Salmon Season an Average One.

The fish dealers of Bangor, Me., say that the salmon season this year has been fairly successful. Few fish were taken with the fly at the Bangor pool, where most of the fishing is done for sport alone, but the weirs down the river have had almost an average catch.

Threat to Lynch.

Citizens threatened to lynch a negro burglar who attacked Miss Grace Davis, daughter of the Mayor of Red Bank, N. J.

Newest Mosquito is Triple Acting.

A new kind of mosquito has been discovered at Montclair, N. J. It is small, ten times more curious than the ordinary pest and distinguished from it by antennae that curl backward. Instead of a pair of wings this species of culex has three pairs of wings, or is triple winged on each side. It does not sing at its work, but it gets there just the same.

Czar Calls 320,000 Recruits.

Over 320,000 men have been called to the colors in order to complete the strength of the Russian army and navy for the present year.

Belknap For Governor.

Colonel Morris B. Belknap was nominated by the Republicans for Governor of Kentucky. His vote was more than the combined votes of ex-Governor W. O. Bradley and Judge Clifton J. Pratt. Colonel Belknap is a Louisville business man, the head of a big hardware corporation. He is a son-in-law of General Simon Bolivar Buckner, former Democratic Governor of Kentucky.

Watermelons Scarce.

Watermelons are scarce and high in price. Unfavorable weather and heavy demand are the causes.

DEATH COMES IN CYCLONE

Terrific Storm Sweeps Through the Valley of the Illinois River.

New Race Track and Park and Ball Field Buildings Destroyed at Streator—Property Loss, $500,000.

Streator, Ill.—A tornado passed through the northern part of Streator, killing five persons, injuring several others and doing damage to property of at least $500,000.

The storm cut away the trestle of the Three I's Bridge, demolished the Western Vulcan Iron Works, the clothing factory of Adolph Stauber and the buildings at the Baseball Park, the Street Railway Park and the Driving Park. In addition some small buildings, fences and trees were destroyed.

At the Driving Park five persons were killed outright and about fifteen badly injured, several of whom will die. The dead are: Nelson Bivans, Harry Doyle, William Snyder, Richard Purcell, William Brown (colored).

Many buildings at Bangsley, near here, were blown down and several people injured.

The storm also struck Princeton, Sheffield and New Bedford, where much damage was wrought and several injured.

Mendotte, Ill.—A tornado struck the northwestern part of this city, killing four persons and injuring ten others. Houses, barns and small buildings in its path were destroyed. The Boisdorff family took refuge in the cellar of their home on the approach of the storm, and it collapsed on them, injuring every member.

P. M. ARTHUR DROPS DEAD.

Head of Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers Expires at a Banquet.

Winnipeg, Manitoba.—P. M. Arthur, Grand Chief Engineer of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, dropped dead here while addressing a banquet of the Brotherhood Engineers. Mr. Arthur had just arisen to respond to a toast, and repeated the words "It may be my parting words to many of you," when he fell backwards and expired a few minutes afterward.

Mr. Arthur occupied a pre-eminent place among labor leaders because of his moderation, sagacity and enlightened public spirit. He was born in Scotland in 1834. He came to this country when he was six years old with his mother. Within a year both his parents died, and he made his home afterward with an uncle. His school education covered a period of six weeks. He found employment in the engine department of the New York Central Railroad, and when nineteen years was placed in charge of and made an engine driver of a locomotive. He continued to run an engine on the New York Central for twenty years.

CONGRESS MEETS NOVEMBER 9.

Senator Lodge Says the President Hopes For Financial Legislation.

Oyster Bay, N. Y.—Financial legislation will be one of the subjects for which an extra session of Congress will be called, to begin on Monday, November 9. Such was the authoritative announcement made here by Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts, after a visit to President Roosevelt, at Sagamore Hill. The question of financial legislation at the extra session, it is understood, was thoroughly discussed at a conference between the President and Secretary Shaw.

Whistler, the Artist, Dead.

James McNeill Whistler, the noted artist, died suddenly at his residence, Cheyne Walk, Chelsea, England. Whistler was born at Lowell, Mass., in 1834. He was the son of Major George Washington Whistler, an engineer. He studied for a time at West Point.

Beavers Has Been Indicted.

George W. Beavers, former Chief of the Division of Salaries and Allowances of the Postoffice Department at Washington, has been indicted by the Federal Grand Jury in Brooklyn.

Huntington Pays $1,500,000.

The big deal between E. H. Harriman and H. E. Huntington for control of practically all the electric roads in Los Angeles County, California, has been closed by the payment of $1,500,000 and the transfer of the Los Angeles Traction Company to Huntington. This ends all the threats of war between Harriman and Huntington.

Barker Returns to Arlington.

Thomas A. Barker returned to Arlington, N. J., after serving two of the five years' imprisonment for shooting at the Rev. John Keller with intent to kill.

Cuba Ratifies Treaties.

The Cuban Senate ratified the treaty signed February 16 granting the United States sites at Guantanamo and Bahia Honda for naval and coaling stations; the agreement leasing the areas of the same stations, which was signed July 2, and also the treaty conceding to Cuba sovereignty over the Isle of Pines.

Killed Himself in Disgrace.

George P. Osborne, of New York City, claims agent of two fire insurance companies, shot himself at Portsmouth, N. H., when his theft of $5000 became known to his employers.

MINOR EVENTS OF THE WEEK

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

The amount of three and four per cent. bonds so far received at the Treasury for exchange into two per cent. consols is $77,090,350.

Scientists at the Smithsonian Institution are working incessantly to complete the aerodrome devised by Secretary Langley and to get it into condition for practical tests.

The Treasury Department confirmed the report that gross irregularities had been charged in connection with the assay of imported lead ores in El Paso, Tex.

The Department of Agriculture received dispatches from steamship interests at Boston and at Chicago that the English embargo on cattle from Boston had been removed.

Postmaster-General Payne's ill health makes his friends fear he must drop personal supervision of the postal scandal investigation.

Postoffice Department officials and the Civil Service Commission are at odds over the enforcement of civil service law and rules.

It has been discovered that a special act passed by Congress removing the statute of limitations gives steel importers $1,000,000 aid by them in alleged excessive cuties.

OUR ADOPTED ISLANDS.

About one-fourth of all taxes in Porto Rico, both insular and local, go for education.

One hundred and fifty American teachers were at work in the schools of Porto Rico last year and are just now returning for their summer vacation.

Many candidates are expected next year for the Governorship of Hawaii to succeed Sanford B. Dole. Natives want one of their race in the office.

The Philippine Commission called to Washington a detailed review of the Philippine conditions and strongly urged the necessary regulation of the opium traffic.

DOMESTIC.

A sensation was created at Bloomington, Ill., by the arrest of Maude Jorline, seventeen years old, charged with the murder of her two-year-old sister Mabel. The baby was found hidden in some bushes near the Jordine home, most horribly mutilated.

The Christian Endeavor tent at Denver was blown over while the convention was in session, and 8000 persons were caught in the folds of the canvas; none were seriously hurt.

A party of regular troops from Fort Leavenworth, Kan., attempted to lynch two negroes at Leavenworth, but were prevented by the police.

Frank S. Pilditch, New York manager for the Wardlow Steel Company, of England, has been arrested on larceny charges. Defalcations may reach $100,000.

Rufus Young, said to be the most notorious horse thief in New England, has been captured near Arlington, Vt. He was badly wounded. He had broken jail.

According to the Merchants' Association, 5600 feet of the Jerome Park Reservoir wall, New York City, is worthless and will have to be torn down.

Miss Lavinia Wheeler is dead in Oakland, Cal., at the age of 102 years. She was in full possession of her faculties almost up to the time of her death. She was born in New York in 1801.

Charles S. Haskell, Superintendent of Schools of the Borough of Brooklyn, N. Y., died of Bright's disease at his summer home at Falmouth, Foreside, Me. He was forty-five years old.

Secretary of War Elihu Root was in conference with the President at Oyster Bay.

At Philadelphia, Pa., Jacob Mueller, a huckster, shot and killed Mrs. Margaret Weiss, at her home, and then killed himself. The couple had frequently quarrelled.

Two more deaths from tetanus, as a result of injuries received from toy pistols, occurred in Philadelphia, Pa., making a total of seven deaths from this dreaded disease since the Fourth of July.

It was said in Chicago that the United States Steel Corporation had bought the American Can Company, the deal involving about $50,000,000.

The site for the reproduction of Jerusalem at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, St. Louis, has been dedicated with elaborate Oriental ceremony.

FOREIGN.

The mail from Haiphong brings news of the cyclone which ravaged the French possession of Tonquin. One hundred and fifty natives were killed and many villages laid in ruins.

French imports for six months increased $28,570,800, and exports decreased $3,761,600.

President Palma, of Cuba, has sent a message to Congress recommending the appointment of a member of each House to act with an appointee of the Executive as commissioners to proceed to the United States and negotiate the $35,000,000 loan.

Orders were recently given to a Glasgow firm for the construction of locomotives for Canada.

The Prince of Wales paid a visit to the Kearsarge, and took luncheon with Admiral Cotton and his officers.

Premier Katsura, of Japan, whose resignation caused serious political trouble, consented again to head the Cabinet.

The Russian War Minister and his staff left Port Arthur for St. Petersburg.

Martial law was proclaimed at Port-au-Prince, Haiti, and the National Guard was summoned to arms.

Colonel Mishics, of the Sixth Servian Infantry, who took a prominent part in the assassination of the king and queen, has been promoted.

A dispatch from Troppau, Silesia, said that disastrous floods had occurred in that district.

Rumors are current that fresh troubles have broken out in the province of Yemen, Arabia, in consequence of the appearance of a new prophet.

Three-fourths of the members of the Colombian Senate are opposed to the Hay-Herran canal treaty in the absence of amendments.

William Ernest Henley, the poet and collaborator in several plays with Robert Louis Stevenson, died in London at the age of fifty-four years.

Life is becoming a burden hard to be borne in the suburbs of London bordering upon the Lower Thames by reason of a plague of mosquitoes.

The Moorish War Minister, El Menebhi, captured Taza after seven days' fighting, in which the rebels suffered heavy losses.

The intense heat continued at Paris until a storm of extreme violence broke over the city and reduced the temperature. Six persons succumbed to sunstroke.

Seventeen persons were injured in a political riot at Nagyvared, the capital at Bihar Province, Hungary.

Russia has informed China that she is compelled to exclude foreigners from Manchuria and postpone the opening of Manchurian ports owing to the presence of Englishmen and Americans, who, in disguise, are engaged in espionage.

A treaty of arbitration may result from the interchange of visits between King Edward and President Loubet.

Twelve hundred Turkish troops surrounded near Amatovo 200 Bulgarians, whose leaders were killed while attempting to escape.

POLICE FIRE ON RIOTERS

A Fatal Clash in Chicago Over the Teamsters' Strike.

Three Thousand Charge the Police Guarding Wagons Taking Freight to a Depot, and Many Are Struck With Clubs.

Chicago.—Police fired on a mob, many persons were hurt by flying bricks and several arrests were made in the most spirited labor riot of the stock yards teamsters' strike. Shortly before 3 o'clock one of the Kellogg Switchboard Company's wagons hove in sight around the corner of West Congress and Peoria streets. The wagon was escorted by a single patrol wagon, and when it encountered the blockade which had been arranged on the corner two special policemen of the company displayed revolvers.

The crowd began to hoot and jeer, and some one threw a brick, narrowly missing a city uniformed policeman. The policeman gave chase to the man who shied the brick, but soon realized that it was merely a ruse to decoy him away from the plant and bring him under the walls of a building near by in course of construction.

As soon as the fugitive reached the shadow of the walls the laborers began throwing bricks from the fifth story of the building to prevent the capture of their ally. Meantime Lieutenant O'Connor saw the predicament of his policeman and hurried to his assistance with several men. The workmen in the building were defiant, and the police were obliged to fire about thirty shots before the attack ceased.

More shooting occurred when the loaded wagon was started for the freight sheds. Sergeant Madden and ten policemen gave chase after a symthizer who had thrown a brick at the police sergeant, who was driving a wagon the driver of which had been arrested early on the trip. At the corner of Cypress street and Orden avenue the fugitive tripped and fell, but finally succeeded in making his escape. The last volley dispersed the crowd. Fourteen arrests were made during the riot.

War on Mob Fighters.

Indianapolis.—Indignation was expressed at a meeting of the last Business Men's Association over the discharge of five member of the militia company by firms employing them because of the killing and wounding of the rioters who attempted to storm the jail in Evansville. Ever since the dispersion of the mob members of the labor unions have been bringing pressure to bear upon the employers of the militiamen, and as a result five of the men were discharged.

Judge Scores Rioters.

Middleboro, Mass.—In sentencing eight persons to the House of Correction for participating in the recent riots, in which several persons were hurt, Judge Kelly stated that the police would have been justified in sprinkling the town house steps with bodies. All those sentenced were admitted to $500 bonds.

JAMES G. BLAINE'S WIDOW DIES.

Passes Away in Old Family Homestead in Maine After Short Illness.

Augusta, Me.—Mrs. James G. Blaine died at the Blaine homestead here a few days ago.

Mrs. Blaine was seventy-six years old. From Washington, a short time ago, she came to the old family residence on State street. She was in an enfeebled condition, and she had been under almost constant medical attention since that time. Her death was due to a general breakdown of the system.

Mrs. Blaine was a native of Augusta, her maiden name being Harriet Stanwood. Her long life here during Mr. Blaine's public career made her one of the most prominent women of the city. She leaves one son, James G. Blaine, and two daughters—Mrs. Harriet Beale and Mrs. Walter Damrosch, of New York—who were at her bedside during her last illness.

CUDGEL AND CAT ABOLISHED.

Czar Said to Have Put an End to Barbarous Punishments.

St. Petersburg, Russia.—The Czar has abolished the harshest remnants of the barbaric punishments of former times—namely, castigation with cudgels and cat-o'-nine-tails, also chaining to the car and shaving the head, which were still inflicted for certain offenses on persons exiled to penal settlements or to the mines. They say only the most hardened prison administrators could stand the terrible sight of the death of human beings under the measured blows of the cat-o'-nine-tails.

The cudgel and the "cat" are replaced in the new statute by prolongation of term or by solitary confinement up to 100 days, with bread and water, except every third day, when hot food will be served at one meal.

COTTON MILLS TO CLOSE.

Will Buy No Stock at the Prices Dictated by Bull Clique.

Boston.—It was announced here that an agreement had been made among New England cotton mill treasurers to curtail the production of their mills sufficiently to enable them to get along without buying any cotton until early in October, or until they can buy independently of those in control of the July, August and September options.

No papers have been signed, but the understanding is definite and the mills will shut down for a time in August.

President Roosevelt Indorsed.

The Kentucky Republican State Convention indorsed President Roosevelt for nomination in 1904.

Tobacco Trust Threatened.

William H. Butler, President of the Universal Tobacco Company, declared that a suit begun for a receivership was inspired by the Tobacco Trust and threatened to show up the connection of United States Senators and other high officials with the trust.

Kearsarge to Race Across.

Captain Hemphill has been ordered by the Navy Department to bring the Kearsarge across to Maine on a speed test for the purposes of the Bureau of Steam Engineering.

Minor Mention.

One million five hundred thousand people in Russia are employed in factories.

The steamer Humboldt is in at Seattle, Wash., from Skagway, with $105,000 in Klondike gold.

Treasury bond refunding operations have added about $33,000,000 to national banknote circulation.

Thirty lives have been lost in a flood which has destroyed fifty houses in Graefenberg, a village of Austria.

George J. Gould said at Pittsburg that Baltimore will be made the Atlantic port of the Wabash system.

London is threatened with an epidemic of measles.

Russia will not receive as a diplomat any signer of the Kishineff petition.

Accountants who examined the books of former City Clerk D. C. Weyand, of Cripple Creek, Col., say he is about $25,000 short.

The Marine Hospital service of the United States will send experts to Calcutta and Bombay, India, to watch the plague situation.

The plague has spread to nearly all the Chilean ports; the postal service is disorganized, and no American mail has been received at Santiago for nine weeks.

THE MARKETS

Wholesale Prices Quoted in New York

MILK.

The Milk Exchange price for standard quality is 2¼c. per quart.

BUTTER.			
Creamery—Western, extra	$ —	@	$ 20½
Firsts	19	@	20
Seconds	17½	@	18½
State dairy tubs, extra	19½	@	20
Imitation creamery	16	@	18
Factory, firsts to thirds	14	@	16
CHEESE.			
State—Full cream, fancy	—	@	10
Small	—	@	10
Part skims, good to prime	5	@	5¾
Part skims, common	2½	@	3
Full skims	1½	@	2
EGGS.			
Jersey—Fancy	18½	@	20
State and Penn	18½	@	20
Western—Choice	18	@	18½
BEANS AND PEAS.			
Beans—Marrow, choice, 1902	2 80	@	2 85
Medium, choice, 1902	—	@	2 20
Pea, choice, 1902	2 30	@	2 32½
Red kidney, choice, 1902	—	@	3 15
White kidney, choice, 1902	3 60	@	3 65
Yellow eye, choice, 1902	2 60	@	2 65
Lima, Cal., 1902	2 55	@	2 60
FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.			
Apples—Jersey, per bbl	1 25	@	2 50
N. C., per basket	50	@	1 00
Delaware, per crate	50	@	75
Md., per crate	50	@	75
Pears, Le Conte, per bbl	1 50	@	3 50
Blackberries, per qt	4	@	11
Huckleberries, per qt	6	@	11
Gooseberries, per qt		@	8
Peaches, per carrier	50	@	2 00
Plums, per qt	5	@	6
Cherries, per 8-lb. basket	30	@	75
Currants, per qt	7	@	9
Raspberries, per pt	3	@	9
LIVE POULTRY.			
Fowls, per lb	—	@	13½
Spring chickens, per lb	15	@	16
Roosters, per lb	—	@	8
Turkeys, per lb	—	@	11
Ducks, per pair	60	@	90
Geese, per pair	90	@	1 25
Pigeons, per pair	20	@	25
DRESSED POULTRY.			
Turkeys, per lb	13	@	13
Fowls, Western, per lb	12	@	12½
Broilers, Phila., per lb	22	@	28
Ducks, spring, per lb	17	@	17½
Geese, spring, per lb	—	@	20
Squabs, per dozen	1 50	@	2 75
HOPS.			
State, 1902, choice, per lb	21	@	22
1901, choice, per lb	16	@	17
Common to good	13	@	15
HAY AND STRAW.			
Hay—Prime, per 100 lb	—	@	1 20
No. 1, per 100 lb	1 10	@	1 15
No. 2, per 100 lb	92½	@	1 00
Clover mixed, per 100 lb	78½	@	80
Straw, long rye	90	@	1 00
SUNDRIES.			
Beeswax, prime, per lb	31	@	32
Maple sugar, per lb	9	@	10½
Maple syrup, per gallon	65	@	80
Honey, clover, per lb	11	@	14
Extracted, per lb	—	@	7
VEGETABLES.			
Potatoes, L. I., per bbl	2 00	@	2 50
Jersey, per bbl	2 00	@	2 50
Sweets, per basket	75	@	1 50
Turnips, per 100 bunches	1 00	@	1 50
Tomatoes, per box	75	@	1 75
Egg plant, per box	75	@	1 25
Squash, per bbl	50	@	1 25
Peas, per bag	75	@	1 25
Onions, Jersey, per basket	75	@	1 00
Southern, per basket	50	@	75
Peppers, per box	1 00	@	1 50
Lettuce, per doz	50	@	75
String beans, per basket	25	@	50
Cabbages, L. I., per 100	4 00	@	7 00
Spinach, per bbl	2 50	@	3 00
Beets, per 100 bunches	1 50	@	2 00
Carrots, per 100 bunches	75	@	1 00
Radishes, per 100 bunches	75	@	1 00
Asparagus, doz. bunches	1 00	@	3 50
Rhubarb, per 100 bunches	1 50	@	2 00
Cucumbers, per basket	40	@	50
Lima beans, per basket	3 00	@	3 50
Cauliflower, L. I., per bbl	1 50	@	2 00
Corn, per 100	1 00	@	1 25
Celery, per doz	10	@	60
GRAIN, ETC.			
Flour—Winter patents	3 90	@	4 50
Spring patents	4 60	@	4 85
Wheat—No. 1 N. Duluth	—	@	95½
No. 2 red	—	@	86¾
Corn, No. 2 white	—	@	58⅝
Oats, No. 2	—	@	41½
No. 2 white	—	@	44¼
Rye, Western	—	@	60
State	58	@	59½
Barley, nominal	—	@	7
LIVE STOCK.			
Beeves, city dressed	6¾	@	8½
Calves, city dressed	7	@	10
Country dressed	5	@	9
Sheep, per 100 lb	2 50	@	4 25
Lambs, per 100 lb	5 70	@	6 75
Hogs, live, per 100 lb	5 15	@	6 40
Country dressed, per lb	8½	@	9½

SOUND BASIS OF PROSPERITY.

Expert Observers Find Industrial Conditions Encouraging.

Washington, D. C.—Statistics of domestic commerce, known facts about freight tonnage, present and prospective, and the judgment of responsible observers of industrial conditions are all encouraging and optimistic. They are all indications that the prosperity of the country rests upon a sound business basis, and go to contradict the assumption that the tide of productive and profitable enterprise has begun to ebb.

The new Department of Commerce and Labor, through its bureau of statistics, presents figures of internal trade for May that display wholesome activity in both production and consumption. Receipts of live stock at Western markets are well sustained and show good conditions of pasturage. Simultaneously the flocks of the stock-raising regions are steadily reinforced.

The wheat crop may exceed the record of 1902. Corn, however, is short in area, and not in best condition. But flour, grain and ore shipments are booming.

Improvement in Cotton.

Throughout the cotton belt there has been a general improvement in cotton, which has made vigorous and healthy growth.

Zenith Not Yet Reached.

The famous New York capitalist, George Gould, says: "I cannot agree with the financiers who believe that the nation has reached its zenith of prosperity, and that the fiscal year just ended marks the highest tide of our prosperity. There is much work to be done, and it is only by traveling over the country that the enormous undertakings, which, together with the smaller ones that must necessarily be overlooked, impress one with the magnitude of the construction work to be done."

High Price For Wool In Montana.

The greatest wool sale in the history of Montana has just been consummated privately at Great Falls, when J. B. Long & Co. disposed of 307,000 pounds of their Glasgow clip to F. R. Peters, representing Hallowell & Donald, of Boston, at seventeen and one-half cents.

Wall Street Is Dull.

A representative of one of the largest investment houses on Wall Street makes the statement that his firm is now selling perhaps $10,000 worth of bonds where formerly it sold $1,000,000 worth.

Northwest Crops Are Poor.

President Charles S. Mellen, of the Northern Pacific Railroad, said that along the western sections of the Northern Pacific crops were twenty per cent. poorer than last year. On the eastern end of the line there is also a falling off due to the lack of rain. The North Dakota wheat crop is fifteen per cent. below that of last year.

Large Crop of Oranges and Lemons.

The largest crop of oranges and lemons, about 35,000 carloads in all, is predicted for California the coming season.

PE-RU-NA IS OF ESPECIAL BENEFIT TO WOMEN

Says Dr. M. C. Gee, of San Francisco.

A CONSTANTLY increasing number of physicians prescribe Peruna in their regular practice.

It has proven its merits so thoroughly that even the doctors have overcome their prejudice against so-called patent medicines and recommend it to their patients.

"I Advise Women to Use Pe-ru-na," Says Dr. Gee.

Dr. M. C. Gee is one of the physicians who endorse Peruna. In a letter written from 513 Jones street, San Francisco, Cal., he says:

"There is a general objection on the part of the practicing physician to advocate patent medicines, but when any one medicine cures hundreds of people it demonstrates its own value and does not need the indorsement of the profession.

"Peruna has performed so many wonderful cures in San Francisco that I am convinced that it is a valuable remedy. I have frequently advised its use for women, as I find it insures regular and painless menstruation, cures leucorrhœa and ovarian troubles, and builds up the entire system. I also consider it one of the finest catarrh remedies I know of. I heartily indorse your medicine."—M. C. Gee, M. D.

Mrs. E. T. Gaddis, Marion, N. C., is one of Dr. Hartman's grateful patients. She consulted him by letter, followed his directions, and is now able to say the following:

"Before I commenced to take Peruna I could not do any hard work without suffering great pain. I took Peruna, and can say with pleasure that it has done more for me than any other medicine I have ever taken. Now I am as well as ever; I do all my own work and it never hurts me at all. I think Peruna is a great medicine for womankind."—Mrs. E. T. Gaddis.

Women are especially liable to pelvic catarrh, female weakness as it is commonly called.

Peruna occupies a unique position in medical science. It is the only internal systemic catarrh remedy known to the medical profession to-day. Catarrh, as every one will admit, is the cause of one-half the diseases which afflict mankind. Catarrh and catarrhal diseases afflict one-half of the people of the United States.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

A Fearsome Snake.

At Anderson, Ind., for holding up a rural mail carrier, an eight-foot black racer snake was killed last evening by farmer Otto Michaels and mail carrier James Thomas. The mail wagon was making its rounds when the horse stopped suddenly and could not be forced to go on. Almost at the horse's feet was coiled an enormous snake. Thomas shouted to Michaels and another man in a woods and they came with an axe and killed the snake.

The curiosity of the men when they observed the snake's body bulged in three places led them to cut up the reptile, and in the stomach were found a bird and two frogs, and one of the frogs was able to kick. The snake had been a terror in the vicinity of Florida for the last three years, but no one had ever got a fair chance to kill it until last evening.—Minneapolis News.

Favors Young Men For Office.

Schwab likes to help worthy young men. Himself a protege of Andrew Carnegie, he has gathered about him several able youngsters who are proud to set themselves down as his proteges. There is one in particular, now a resident of New York. His name is Benner. His age is thirty-two. Schwab, Carnegie & Co. have made him president of a corporation at a salary of $25,000 a year, and it is believed that he is a cheap man at that price. Mr. Benner is a bachelor.

Nursing Them Sick.

"I need a vacation badly, but I can't take it now," said Dr. Price-Price. "Many of my patients are in such condition that I can't afford to leave them. They need constant nursing." "Ah, yes," replied the man who knew, "I guess there are certain patients who if you quit nursing them will get well the first thing you know."

Weather Signals in India.

Monsoon stations are to be established in India for the purpose of taking observations by means of kites and kite balloons. The first station will be in the Himalayas at Simla, 7000 feet above the level of the sea.

Is Loubet an Irishman?

President Loubet's visit to London recalls the Irish people's claim to regard him as one of themselves. Loubet, they hold, is merely a Gallicized form of Loubett, a name which is quite common in the South of Ireland, and that the President's ancestors hailed from Ireland they entertain not the slightest doubt. France swarms with the descendants of Irish rebels from Elizabeth's time down to the days of Napoleon, and the Irish do not forget that President MacMahon was descended from a Hibernian Jacobite family. Thus Ireland claims to have provided two Presidents of France within twenty-six years. To preserve a sort of balance in such matters, the Scottish people advance claims to every President of the United States whose name smacks of a northern clan; and if the pedigree is not promising on the paternal side, the maternal progenitors can generally be relied on to provide the necessary link.—London Daily Chronicle.

Signs of Life in Hen's Eggs.

An electrical test, at first proposed as a means of determining whether life is extinct, has been used to show when life begins. No reaction is produced if the matter is lifeless. Applying this method to hen's eggs, Augustus Waller has found that signs of life begin in twenty-four to sixty-two hours after the beginning of incubation, and that only when development fails or is arrested does the reaction continue to be absent.

Plague Statistics.

The following figures are interesting as showing how the plague epidemic has spread in India during recent years: There were in 1897 56,000 recorded deaths; in 1900, 93,000; in 1901, 274,000, and in 1902, 577,000. During the first three months of the present year the mortality was 334,000, that in March last being no less than 156,000.

More work is put upon naval guns in target practice each quarter than they were required to stand during the Spanish War.

GET WELL—STAY WELL.

**The thousands of people who are every day being made well by Doan's Kidney Pills and